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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OPENING OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT: READING OF THE ADDRESS.  
SEE PAGE 98.



## THE WAR.

In giving expression, last week, to our satisfaction that the latest intelligence which had reached us before going to press was decidedly pacific in its tenour, we could not conceal from our readers our fears lest the peace which then seemed secure should continue but for a brief season. We were fully convinced that the mutual jealousy of France and Prussia was so deeply rooted as to preclude all hope of its dying away of itself; and there was something so quick and fiery in the susceptibilities of both nations that it was impossible to avoid taking for granted that, sooner or later—sooner rather than later—a rupture must occur. But we confess we were not prepared for the suddenness with which the pleased expectations of Europe were reversed. Let the blame rest where it may, there must have been somewhere a want of consideration for European interests and feelings in allowing, on the morrow, this swift overturn of yesterday's pacific arrangements, such as, at some period in the future, will entail heavy moral retribution. It can hardly have been that the catastrophe was owing exclusively to mischance. It is just possible, indeed, that when M. Benedetti made his unusual, not to say preposterous, demands upon the King of Prussia in the public gardens at Ems, he had not been informed that the Spanish Government had definitively given up the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the vacant throne in Spain. It is also possible that the King of Prussia, believing M. Benedetti to be cognisant of this fact, viewed the demand as offensively and gratuitously exacting. We are told, indeed, and on high authority, that if the whole of the facts had been known an hour or two earlier to all the parties concerned the dreadful issue would in all probability have been prevented, and the declaration of war would not have been made. It may have been so. We shall be glad to think it was so. But, even if the result we all deplore were attributable in great part to misadventure, no one can deny that the misadventure would not have happened but for guilty precipitation; and it must be left to the impartial judgment of history to determine whether the precipitation of France or of Prussia was most unjustifiable.

There is nothing that we are aware of that should render it necessary for us to declare our hatred of war. It is not in our desire nor in our purpose to hunt up excuses for it. Nevertheless, in estimating the criminality of bringing two neighbouring first-class nations into hostile collision, we should beware of putting a wider interpretation upon particular facts than they will reasonably bear. The war cannot be accounted for altogether as the outcome of this or the other Monarch's, or of this or the other statesman's, predetermination. We can easily credit the assertion that, at the last moment of the crisis, the Emperor Napoleon and M. Ollivier, his Prime Minister, would have preferred peace; and we can believe in the declaration of the King of Prussia to the effect that war was the very last thing he would have desired. For two or three years past there has been a gravitation of the two great countries towards conditions which were certain to produce war; and the abundant proof that has reached us of the frantic delight which showed itself in the least thoughtful portion of both nations when the last chance of peace disappeared served to indicate pretty clearly that their international feud would not finally have been healed without the shedding of blood. But, even if it be true that the war between France and Prussia is not the direct work of ambitious Sovereigns or plotting statesmen, it is equally true, we fear, that they are, indirectly, the responsible causes of it.

Dynastic aspirations, quite as much on the one side as on the other, have been at the bottom of the present disturbance in Europe. Ever since the establishment of the Empire in France, the comity of European States has been more or less agitated by pretensions to a supreme position in relation to it. Imperialism revived claims which Revolution had trampled in the dust; and, with a view to the maintenance of those claims, took upon itself the task of developing military strength, and of exercising it at intervals in foreign "expeditions." The example was, unfortunately, not without its influence. Side by side with the ambitious views and the martial tastes which found indulgence at the Tuileries, there grew up a similar state of feeling in the Court and Government at Berlin. Can the world forget the sudden and apparently causeless irruption of German armies into Denmark about half a dozen years ago? Does it not bear in vivid remembrance the subsequent determination of Prussia to wrestle a throw with Austria for the Hegemony, as it was called, of German States, and the ten-days' war that came out of it? The overbearing policy set on foot and remorselessly carried into effect in those days has unquestionably led to the present rupture. "The world cannot bear two suns," said Alexander. That is the spirit out of which this war has come, and upon which history will charge the responsibility.

France has declared her determination not to seek allies, but to bear the brunt of the war alone; and both the contending Powers, it is said, have given assurances that they will respect the treaties which have placed Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Luxembourg under European protection. So far, good. The intention to localise the struggle is most likely sincere. But who can guarantee that war will pursue its course within the limits traced out for it by the intending combatants? What guarantee can be given that the conflagration, once

kindled, shall not extend its ravages to neighbouring States? The fact is that the evil consequences of war cannot be confined to the nations which wage war. Why, already, from one end to the other of the commercial world, values have so changed, and losses have been so enormous, as to defy approximate calculation. Europe, surely, was entitled to be consulted before the irrevocable step had been taken. Both France and Prussia had signed the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and had thereby given a moral pledge to submit their differences to arbitration before making an appeal to the decision of the sword. The heat of passion, however, has obliterated the vows which were made without scruple in the hour of penitence, and henceforth no confidence can be placed in the safeguards devised by diplomacy.

Alas! that the civilisation of the boasted nineteenth century should not have led up to something better than this. It will not always be so, we trust. Science will aid religion in making war impossible. This campaign is to be fought out with arms of precision. The best machinery will have the greatest chance of winning the day. Human nature will be unable much longer to face death on a battle-field, where individuality is lost, where personal bravery avails nothing, where there is no room for chivalry, and no conscious association with glory; where the needle-gun, or the chaspepot, or the mitrailleuse is the conqueror; and where the art of destruction is reduced to a certainty for both sides. The war just commenced so recklessly will, perhaps, make a large contribution towards permanent peace by showing that, in these latter days, it can only be prosecuted under conditions too horrible, both in their certainty and their severity, for men to accept. This is the only solace we can discover in it—namely, a possibility that war may die by its own hand.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## THE WAR.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 21.

A sufficient pretext has been at length found, and the friendly intervention of foreign Powers has been disregarded, and the Liberal Empire goes to war on a mere point of etiquette, just as in days gone by, when, under the influence of a personal régime, the empire was accustomed to go to war for an idea. Paris applauds the decision that has been come to in so far that bands promenade the boulevards nightly, chanting "The Marseillaise" and shouting "A bas la Prusse!" in spite of injunctions to the contrary issued by the Prefect of Police. Subscriptions flow in for the benefit of prospective sufferers from the Prussian needle-guns, and the newspapers, with one or two exceptions, throw themselves might and main into the struggle. The Corps Législatif has passed a law interdicting the publication of every description of information respecting the forthcoming warlike operations; and the *Journal Officiel* has notified that neither military nor other correspondents, native or foreign, will be tolerated at the different commands of the French army. No better proof than this could have been given of the anxiety which those in authority over here feel as to the upshot of the coming struggle.

On Friday last uneasy rumours were afloat in Paris which were more than justified by the result of that day's sittings in the Senate and the Corps Législatif. The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced from the tribune of the former that, although the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen had been formally abandoned, the King of Prussia had positively declined to interdict the resumption of it at any future period, and had, moreover, refused, through the medium of an aide-de-camp, to hold any further communications with the French Ambassador on the subject. A similar declaration was made to the Corps Législatif, by M. Ollivier, who demanded a war credit of fifty millions, and wound up by saying that he should enter upon the war with a light heart, an announcement which deservedly brought down upon him remonstrances on the part of the Left, which he, of course, resented with his accustomed bravado. The Chamber proved to be in a warlike mood, and would listen to no suggestions to act with dignity and moderation. MM. Thiers, Jules Favre, and Buffet vainly strove to stem the impetuosity of its proceedings, but the demand of urgency of the Minister of Justice was voted by 164 to 83. At an evening sitting the required credit was voted, with sixteen millions additional for the Marine, together with the mobilisation of the Garde Mobile and an authorisation of voluntary enlistments during the continuance of the war. On Saturday the Chamber occupied itself with the Budget, as it did on the Monday following, when a suggestion of M. Ernest Picard's for the reorganisation of the National Guard was rejected, and a proposition of the Minister for War for raising the army contingent for the present year to 140,000 men in lieu of 90,000, which he had originally demanded, was voted by acclamation together with additional credits for the Ministries of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. The day following the law interdicting the press from publishing news of any description with reference to the forthcoming war was hurried through the Chamber in the same expeditious manner.

Yesterday the Duc de Gramont, amidst loud and continued cheering, announced that a state of war existed between France and Prussia.

So far as Paris is concerned, the war may be said to be popular. The Senate went on Sunday to Saint Cloud to offer its congratulations to the Emperor at the decision that had been arrived at, and to express its devotion to his person and dynasty. Every evening the circulation of carriages is impeded by a procession of vehicles decorated with coloured Chinese lanterns, and conveying men bearing flags and sounding those immense *cors de chasse* with which French sportsmen are in the habit of intertwining their bodies, after the fashion of the serpent that clasps the Laocoon. Walking at the sides and following in the rear are crowds of men in blouses singing "The Marseillaise," or the equally popular "Mourir pour la Patrie," while the stream of loungers on the foot pavement of the Boulevards are every now and then swept aside by parties of young men with arms linked together or waving their sticks over their heads and shouting "Marchons! Marchons!" at the top of their voices. The Parisians are, however, already tired of these senseless manifestations, and have come to

regard them with complete indifference. It is not so with respect to the passage of the military through the streets en route to the Strasbourg Railway station. They are invariably saluted with cheers, to which they respond with cries of "Vive la France!" and "à Berlin!" The cafés swarm with officers, many of whom will crush their carefully brushed black hats with their hands and still wear them to show that their occasion for them will not be for long. A morning or two since a large party of sailors leaving the Ministry of Marine promenaded the Rue St. Honoré, preceded by a flag and carrying brooms in their hands, singing to the tune "Des Lampions," "Des balais pour Bismarck!" It is in this frivolous spirit that the nation which pretends to consider itself the most civilised in the world enters upon a war the terrible issue of which few dare trust themselves to contemplate.

Nothing is known for certain of the various army commands, although there is little doubt but that the Emperor will place himself at the head of the troops. The day of his departure for Nancy or Metz, both of which places have been mentioned as his headquarters, is kept a profound secret at the moment this letter is dispatched. Official decrees were, however, published yesterday, appointing Marshal Leboeuf Major-General of the Army of the Rhine, and General Dejean Minister for War *ad interim*. The Prince Latour d'Auvergne is also named Ambassador to Vienna.

Yesterday a rumour reached us that the two armies had been actually engaged at Forbach. It proved, however, to have been a mere exchange of shots between some patrols and custom-house guards. French troops are also said to have crossed the frontier at Solterhohe, and to have taken prisoners a couple of unfortunate customs officers.

To-day there is a report that Italy is massing troops on the Swiss frontier and on the Po. This is thought to be the commencement of a movement in favour of France.

## GERMANY.

The Germans are fully roused and determined to repel the attack of France. The North German Parliament has met, and the mobilisation of the whole army is ordered. South Germany participates in the cause of the North, and has resolved to fulfil the obligations of the military treaties of 1866. Bavaria and Wurtemberg have ordered the mobilisation of their armies. The Crown Prince of Prussia assumes the command-in-chief of the South German army. The Crown Prince of Saxony, as commander of the Saxon Army Corps, has issued an order whereby it is placed on a war footing. A Cologne despatch says that the Prussian troops are pouring into the Rhenish provinces belonging to Prussia. All the public buildings and even the churches are converted into barracks. A correspondent, writing from Bonn on the 16th inst., says:—"More than 1000 students, being the entire number in the town belonging to the University here, presented themselves before the authorities, and asked that they might be instantly enrolled in defence of the country."

The King of Prussia meets the heartiest welcome wherever he goes. At an afternoon concert which the King attended at Coblenz he was received with warlike cries. Upon passing through Cassel, an address of devotion was presented to him by the Burgomaster, to which his Majesty replied by expressing his gratification at the capital of a new Prussian province displaying such patriotic feeling. Upon returning to Berlin, he is said to have been received with unbounded enthusiasm. Upwards of 100,000 persons were assembled to meet him; and the principal promenade of the city was decorated with flags, and illuminated. Addresses, too, have been forwarded to him from the merchants of Stettin, Hamburg, and Bremen, expressing readiness to make the utmost sacrifices for the defence of the country.

The Town Councillors of Berlin presented to the King, on Monday, an address thanking his Majesty for having repelled the unheard-of attempt made upon the dignity and independence of the nation, and asserting that, France having declared war against Prussia, every man will do his duty. The King, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the sentiments contained in the address.

The North German Parliament was opened, on Tuesday, by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, said that the Emperor of the French had used the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a pretext for war, had put it forward in a manner long since unknown in diplomatic intercourse, and had adhered to it even after the pretext itself had been withdrawn. If in former days divided Germany bore in silence such violations of her rights, it would not be the same now that she was united and strong.

In reply to the speech from the throne, the address of the Parliament states that all Germany heard with joy and pride of the dignity and earnestness with which the King repelled the unheard-of presumption of France. As in the days of the First Napoleon, those who calculate now upon the divisions of Germany would be deceived; and the misguided French nation would find out, when too late, the mistake it had made. Public opinion throughout the world recognised the justice of the German cause, and friendly nations would see in its triumph a prospect of deliverance from the Bonapartist lust of power. This address, which all the members stood up to listen to, was adopted unanimously.

Count Bismarck then said that the only document from the French Government which he possessed on the subject of the dispute was the declaration of war. A despatch from the Prussian Ambassador in Paris stating that the French Government wished a letter of apology from the King he considered ridiculous, and did not lay before his Majesty. The other documents presented were England's offer of mediation, and its rejection by Prussia, and the Prussian circular to the German Governments relative to the outbreak of war.

The Parliament reassembled on Wednesday, and Dr. Simon, the President, announced that the Address had been presented to the King. On receiving it his Majesty expressed his thanks, and said, "I look upon it as a pledge of success in the tasks which lie before me—before us all. It affords me a convincing assurance that we shall accomplish those tasks, which the nation will never cease to pursue with unflinching perseverance."

War grants and a bill for the enforcement of the law upon Federal nationality have been read the first and second times without debate.

In the last sitting of the Federal Council Baron Friesen, in the name of the Saxon Government, which, as he stated, was entirely at one with all other Federal Governments, declared that it agreed with all the steps hitherto taken by the President of the Confederation, and with the views which Prussia had expressed on the circumstances which have brought about the present position of affairs. Baron Friesen concluded as follows:—"France demands war. Let us hope that it will be carried on with all possible speed and energy."

The Bavarian Minister at Berlin has been instructed to notify to Count Bismarck that in consequence of the declaration of war by France against Prussia the Bavarian Government, as the ally of Prussia, has entered into war with France, in conjunction with all the German Governments. The Chamber of Deputies at Munich has voted the extraordinary



military credit of 18,200,000 florins demanded by the Government.

Count Solms, the representative in Paris of Prussia, since the departure of Baron Werther, received his passports, and left the French capital on Tuesday night.

It has been officially announced in Berlin that French merchantmen will not be captured by the German fleet, except under circumstances in which capture would be justifiable if they were neutral ships. We also learn from Washington that the Prussian Minister there has informed the United States Government that private property at sea will be exempted from seizure by Prussian vessels.

A notice has been issued announcing that, on the northern coast of Germany, orders have been given to take up the sea marks, withdraw the light-ships, and extinguish the fixed lights.

The North-German army (according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) comprises 315,000 line, 300,000 reserve, and 330,000 landwehr, to which must be added 80,000 southerners at the lowest computation. All these figures, giving a grand total of 1,025,000 men, represent drilled and practised soldiers, effective and ready for service. The estimates on paper are much higher.

Prussia, as the representative of the North German Confederation, possesses nine fortresses of the first rank. Upon the Rhine she has Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne; on the Elbe, Königstein and Magdeburg; also Stettin on the Oder; Posen, on the Wartha; Dantsic, at the mouth of the Vistula; and Königsberg, on the Pregel. All these fortresses are upon Prussian territory, except Mayence, in Hesse, and Königstein, in Saxony. The fortresses of the second order are Sarrelouis, Wesel, Minden, Erfurt, Torgau, Spandau, Gloyau, Glatz, Neisse, Düppel, Kiel, Stralsund, and Colberg. The fortified places of the third rank are Wittenburg, Kores, Kustrin, Grandenz, Swinemünde, and Pillau. There are also other fortified points, such as the earthworks round Dresden; the bridges of Dusseldorf, Marienburg; and Dirschau; the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe, and the port of Memel.

France and Prussia nowhere border upon one another on the banks of the Rhine. Throughout her north-eastern frontier for a line of about of about 250 miles, from the Channel near Dunkirk to the Moselle below Thionville, France is bounded by Belgium and the Dutch territory of Luxembourg. It is only below Thionville, at Sierck, that France comes into contact with Prussia, along the banks of the Saar, or Sarre, forming the districts of Saarburg, Metz, Saarouis, and Saarbruck, those districts so long and so vainly claimed by France as indispensable to her frontier, and to which rich coal-mines attach an additional value in her eyes. The border line runs here almost parallel to the river Saar, for forty or fifty miles, at a distance of eight to ten miles from it, and between this river and the Rhine there extends the Prussian territory lying between the Moselle and the Nahe, from Coblenz to Kreuznach and Bingen. From the Nahe at Bingen and Kreuznach to the Lauter at Weissenburg and Lauterbourg the territory between the Rhine and the French frontier consists of Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Hesse, the former in immediate contact with France along a line of about sixty miles, the latter fronting the Rhine at the angle of Mayence. Between the Lauter at Lauterbourg and the Swiss territory at Basle, for about 100 miles of its course, the Rhine becomes a frontier stream, separating the French districts of Strasburg and Colmar from the Grand Duchy of Baden.

It is generally understood that in the impending conflict Austria intends to observe towards both sides an attentive neutrality, and to maintain a passive attitude without mobilising any of her forces. A decree of the Minister of Finance has been published prohibiting the exportation of horses over all the Austrian and Hungarian frontiers.

Spanish affairs, which were the alleged cause of the war, are dwarfed into insignificance. The Madrid papers generally blame the French Emperor for declaring war against Prussia. Spain appears to be quite tranquil, and is intent, it is declared, on observing strict neutrality.

The Italian Finance Minister has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the present political situation will involve some changes in the financial condition as estimated in the Budget. An additional expenditure will be necessitated by the determination of the Ministers to adopt the precautionary measure of calling out two classes of conscripts. The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question, that Italy, like the other Powers, had done its best to maintain peace, and that its policy would be one of observation.

The Dutch Government has informed the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin that in case of war it will observe a strict neutrality. Measures have been taken with that object. In Monday's sitting of the First Chamber the Government made a communication confirming the news that France and Prussia had given written assurances that they would recognise and respect the neutrality of the Netherlands. The Government also contradicted the rumour that one of the belligerent Powers had offered assistance to preserve Holland's neutrality. The Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has passed a resolution expressing the gratification of the people that the neutrality of the State is to be observed by both France and Prussia.

Belgium is placing its army on a war footing, in order to be able to defend, if necessary, its neutrality. The Army of Reserve occupies the Quadrilateral in front of Antwerp, composed of Termonde, Mechlin, Lierre, and Diest. The left bank of the Scheldt has been placed in a state of defence.

Switzerland is doing the same; and Denmark, it is stated in a telegram from Copenhagen, has determined to remain neutral.

News of the declaration of war have reached America and India, and we have already telegrams in reply. A meeting of German merchants has taken place at Calcutta to raise subscriptions for the relief of the wounded. From the United States we learn that President Grant has sent a message to Congress urging the necessity of legislation with a view to increase the commercial marine by purchasing foreign-built vessels. Great enthusiasm in favour of Prussia is being manifested throughout the States, and large sums of money have been subscribed for the relief of widows and orphans of the soldiers who may fall in defence of Germany.

#### AMERICA.

President Grant has appointed Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen Minister to this country, in place of Mr. Motley.

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the Alabama claims has been laid before the Senate by the President. From this correspondence it appears that Earl Clarendon, on May 6, informed Mr. Motley that her Majesty's Government did not consider it expedient or useful to reopen negotiations on the subject.

It is reported that Admiral Porter has recommended further enlistments of seamen, and other naval preparations, in view of the possibility of the United States becoming

involved in complications arising out of the pending war in Europe.

M. Prevost-Paradol, the French Envoy to the United States, committed suicide on Tuesday night. He shot himself through the heart. It is reported that the deceased Minister was rendered temporarily insane by fatigue and the intense heat. Sixty deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York the same day.

The two Fenian "Generals," Thompson and Starr, have been found guilty of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. They have been sentenced to be confined for two years in the State prison.

#### INDIA.

Mr. P. S. Melville, now in the Punjab, will officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, in place of Major Mackenzie, who is about to leave on furlough.

Sir Henry Durand, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has proceeded on a visit to the Maharajah of Cashmere, with the object, it is said, of inducing the Maharajah to consent to a permanent Resident at his capital.

The trial of the prisoners concerned in the burning of the Aurora terminated on Wednesday. A verdict of "Guilty" has been returned upon some counts of the indictment, and "Not guilty" upon others. Sentence has been deferred.

#### CHINA.

The massacre of French subjects in China (which the *Morning Post* announced) is now confirmed, both by official advices and private telegrams. Fourteen Frenchmen, including the Consul and other officials and missionaries, fell victims to the fury of an organised mob, at Tien-Tsin. The cathedral, convent, and consulate were burnt; and three Russian subjects were murdered.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch is published with news from Melbourne to June 18. The Victoria Parliament was then in session. £65,000 had been voted in aid of emigration from England. The Intercolonial Conference was assembling, but New Zealand was not to be represented. A customs union between the colonies is proposed. The second of the new line of mail steamers had arrived at Sydney from San Francisco.

Intelligence had reached Melbourne from New Zealand that the war had ceased.

#### THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

There was an unusual degree of excitement in the camp yesterday week, the interest of both volunteers and visitors being centred in one contest—the aggregate match for the Queen's prize. The shooting was of a fair average description, and that is all; there were some good scores and many very bad. Numerous riflemen who had done well at the shorter ranges scored next to nothing when shooting for a place among the chosen sixty. As an instance of the uncertainty of aim, it may be mentioned that the winner of the Queen's prize (Corporal Cameron), victorious last year with a score of 71, was absolutely nowhere. Corporal Peake, who won the Queen's Prize two years ago, but was disqualified, and who last year was prohibited from competing for having discharged his rifle in contravention of the rules of the association, again put in a prominent appearance. The highest aggregate score was made by Private H. Young, of the 1st Herts, who made 49; Private Doe, of the Victorias, also made 49.

For the second series of extra prizes, 500 yards, Mr. Edmonds, 17th Devon, and Ensign Owen, Cambridge University, tied with 19 each. At the 500 yards carton Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, performed the very unusual feat of making five cartons out of five shots at 500.

Saturday evening saw the close of most of the Enfield rifle competitions, in all of which there is an improvement upon last year, and so close to perfection is the shooting getting that in three of the competitions a fourth of the winners had to shoot off ties to decide their places in the prize-list. The Martins cup, five shots at 600 yards, competed for by "marksmen" only, was won by Private Fowler, 5th Monmouth. The association "Enfield" cup was taken by Private C. Sexton, 1st Norfolk, with the admirable score of 38 out of a possible 40.

The great events of the day, however, were the Lords and Commons match, and the international "Enfield" trophy match, and both of these, the former especially, attracted large crowds of visitors. The Lords could only muster a team of four, and the Commons, who had several members "in waiting," therefore only sent in four. The teams and their scores were as follow, the conditions being ten shots at 200 and 500 yards—any rifles:—Lords: Earl of Ducie, 38, 36—74; Earl of Denbigh, 37, 37—74; Lord Wharcliffe, 36, 35—71; Lord Cloncurry, 34, 36—70; total, 289. Commons: Mr. Malcolm, 33, 37—70; Mr. Wells, 36, 35—71; Mr. Fordyce, 35, 33—68; Lord Elcho, 35, 35—70; total, 279. Majority for the Lords at 200 yards, 6; at 500 yards, 4: total majority, 10. The Lords have now won five matches out of nine.

While this match was going on, another, of greater importance, was progressing. This was the international "Enfield" trophy, value £1000, connected with which are prizes for the best score in the winning team, and for the best aggregate score of all competitors. Captain Field, Hon. Artillery Company, who has acted as captain of the English Twenty since Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. H. Williams resigned it, had collected a capital team, and squadded them so well that there was only a difference of two points, equal to an "outer," between either squad; and the first and third and second and fourth scored exactly the same numbers. The Master of Lovat was captain of the Scottish team, and Ensign Knox of the Irish. England led Scotland by four points at the end of the 200 yards, tied at the 500, and gained thirty-one at the 600—giving a total majority of thirty-five. Ireland was a long way behind till the 600-yards range, when her team managed to make the same score as the English. The following are the total scores—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
England	400	380	296	1076
Scotland	396	380	265	1041
Ireland	381	355	296	1032

Corporal Hepplestone, 1st Manchester, made 68 points, the highest score in the winning team and also in the match, and therefore takes both the prizes connected with the contest. Six contests for the trophy have taken place; England has won four times and Scotland twice.

For the China Challenge Cup, competed for by ten men per county, the Gloucestershire team won. A splendid score was made by Private Warwick with a Soper-Henry breech-loader at the 200 yards. He got off 48 shots and scored 115 points in the two minutes—within three points of the highest score made last year in three minutes.

The volley-firing prizes of Saturday were adjudged as follow:—1st squad, Queen's (Westminsters), 166—Belgian challenge cup and £30. 2nd squad, Northampton, 164—£20. 3rd squad, 2nd Middlesex, 160—£15. 4th squad, 26th Middlesex, 155—£10.

On Sunday morning there were church-parades of all the regiments in camp—regulars and volunteers—Divine service

being performed under the bell-tent by the Rev. Mr. Farrer. There was a large attendance of residents, visitors, and camp-followers. In the afternoon there was an enormous influx of visitors to the camp, which wore an exceedingly lively aspect up to a late hour in the evening.

The principal contests brought to a close on Monday were the Dragon cup, which was won with an average score by Private Woodford, 2nd Isle of Wight Rifles. The second stage of the Windmill was, after shooting off a tie, won by Sergeant Davey, 3rd Essex. For the second stage of the Alexandra, Lieutenant Eddison, Leeds Rifles, made the highest score, and was declared the winner. These were all Enfield rifle contests, and the scores made show that the volunteers have not fallen off in their skill in using the weapon they are armed with. Some fresh competitions opened, and in one of them, the Albert, for small-bores, some astonishing shooting was made. There were sufficient visitors to make the camp look gay, without being noisy or crowded, as it had been last week. Among those who honoured Lord Elcho with a call at the cottage were the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Mecklenburg, and the Turkish Ambassador.

Tuesday was a gala day at Wimbledon. There was the second stage of the Queen's prize, the match between the public schools for the possession of the Ashburton shield and the Spencer cup, and the contest for the international Irish challenge cup.

The sixty competitors for the Queen's prize paraded according to instructions, and the orders against tampering with the ammunition supplied to them were carefully explained before they went to the ranges, so as to avoid the possibility of questions arising such as those which, unhappily, it was necessary to determine last year. The competition was exceedingly close. The hero of the meeting of 1870 is Private Humphreys, of the 6th Surrey, a name hitherto unfamiliar in Queen's prize competitions. He scored 66 points. He was closely followed by Lieutenant Eddison, 7th W. York; Sergeant Mortlock, 1st Middlesex; and Private Burton, 26th Middlesex—all of whom scored 65. As soon as Mr. Humphreys' score was known, he was seized upon in the approved fashion, borne off to the council tent to have his rifle tested, and, as soon as the verdict was delivered in his favour, was remounted upon the shoulders of his admiring supporters and carried off to make the tour of the camp, preceded by the emblem of victory and the strains of martial music.

Harrow won the schools prize with 268 points, Rossall being second with 263, Rugby third, Eton fourth, Winchester fifth, Marlborough sixth, Derby seventh, and Cheltenham eighth. Sergeant Henery, of Harrow, won the Spencer cup with 23 points.

The international Irish trophy, competed for by the highest marksmen in the international Enfield, was won by Colour-Sergeant Clewes, 3rd Renfrewshire, for Scotland, with 63 points; Corporal Hepplestone, shooting for England, and Mr. McKenna, for Ireland, making 59 each.

The volunteer staff sergeants' competition began on Monday and closed on Tuesday, and the first prize of £10 was won by Rule, of the 49th Middlesex, with 46 marks, out of a possible score of 56.

The international match for the Elcho shield took place on Wednesday, and was won by the English eight, who scored 1166 points against the 1104 of Ireland, and 1103 of Scotland. The Chancellor's challenge plate, value £100, was another important item in the competitions. The prize was again won by Cambridge, with 410 marks, Oxford making 382. The Army challenge cup, at 600 yards, was won by Sergeant Price, of the 32nd Regiment. About four o'clock in the afternoon there was a large fire on the common, caused by the furze taking fire, but it was soon extinguished.

Princess Teck is to distribute the prizes to the successful marksmen to-day, and the meeting will be brought to a close by the usual review.

#### WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 16:—

In London the births of 2131 children (1072 boys and 1059 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1498. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1943, and the deaths 1279 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2137 births and 1407 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 6 below and the deaths 91 above the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 553 deaths, including 11 from small-pox, 31 from measles, 85 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 31 from whooping-cough, 14 from typhus, 18 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 7 from simple continued fever, 7 from erysipelas, and 259 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 19 deaths at ages under five years, and 3 at ages above five years were returned. Of the 259 fatal cases of diarrhoea, 220 occurred to infants in the first year of life. Three deaths from sunstroke occurred, and four fatal accidents were caused by horses or vehicles. Forty-seven deaths resulted from violence: of these 40 were accidental, including 18 by fractures, 3 by burns or scalds, 6 by drowning, and 5 by suffocation. Five suicides were registered.

During the week ending the 16th inst. 4587 births and 3152 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 23 per 1000; Bradford, 26; Manchester, 20; Salford, 22; London, 23; Birmingham, 18; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24; Leeds, 28; Portsmouth, 13; Sheffield, 22; Hull, 12; Wolverhampton, 16; Bristol, 23; Nottingham, 31; Sunderland, 19; Leicester, 29; Norwich, 24. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 21 per 1000; and in Dublin, 17.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending the 16th were at the annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 225, as compared with 267, 210, 238, and 238 in the preceding four weeks; the aggregate of victims to this malady during the last twenty-eight weeks now amounts to 3674, or nearly twice as many as have died from the same cause in London in any year since 1838. In Berlin the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 14th inst. was 33 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the two weeks ending the 14th and 21st of June were 269 and 235 respectively, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 17 and 16 per 1000.

Execution of the sentence of death recently passed at the Central Criminal Court on William Redhead for the murder of his stepmother has been respited, on the recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried, and it will be commuted to penal servitude for life.





GENERAL VIEW OF SANTORIN, FROM THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF THE BAY.

### THE ISLES OF SANTORIN.

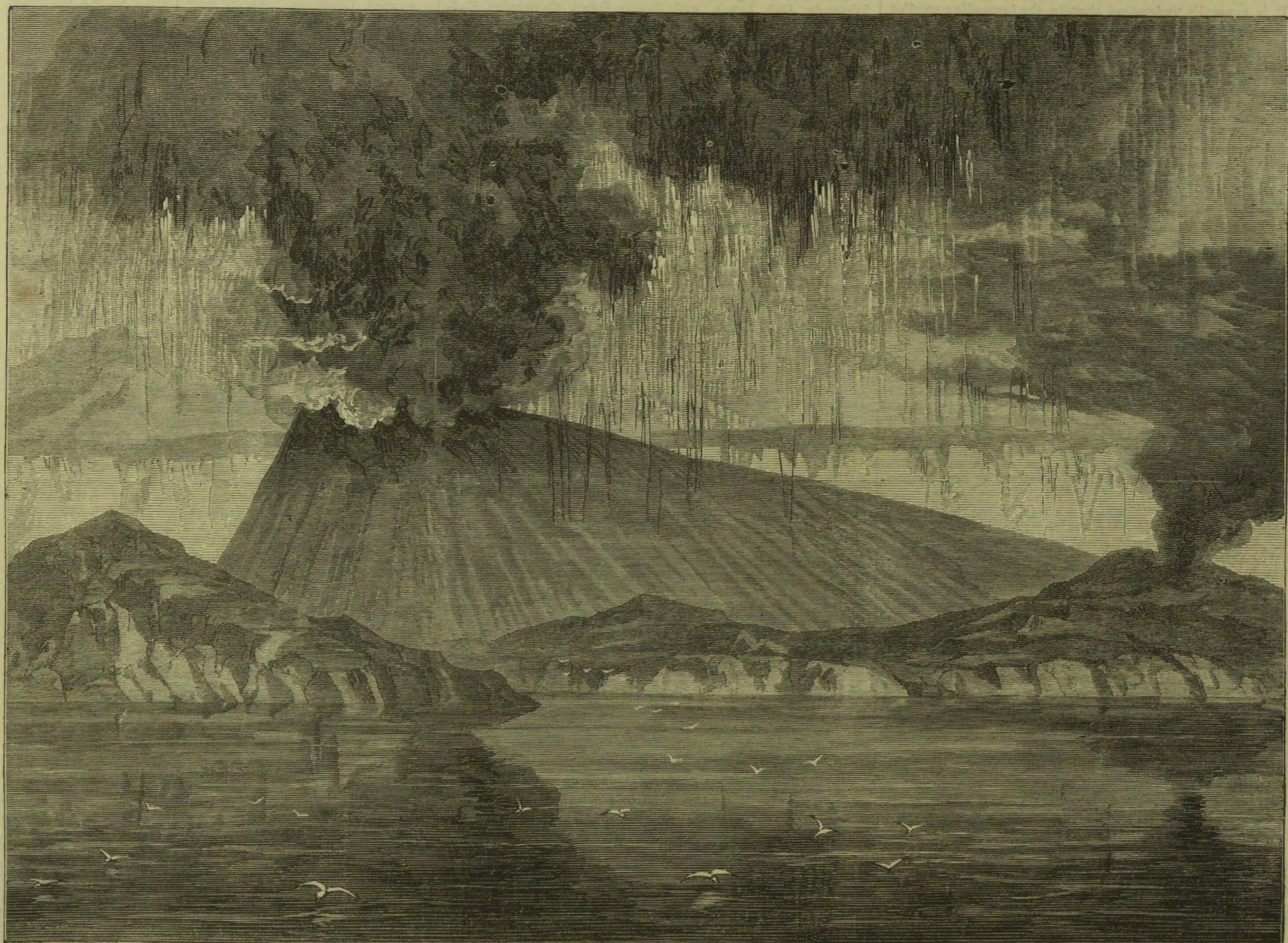
The rumour of another destructive earthquake at Santorin, one of the Greek islands, with a group of smaller neighbouring islets, which suffered from a like visitation two or three years ago, makes it opportune to give a couple of Illustrations of the place, from sketches taken by Mr. P. W. Canning, R.N., when cruising in that part of the Mediterranean. The volcano of Santorin was very active at that time, and he got a view of the crater, which is in the cone of the central mountain, from a point three quarters of a mile distant. Santorin, or Thera, as it is sometimes called, from the name of its chief town, is situated in the southern region of the *Ægean Archipelago*, nearly 120 miles south-east of the peninsula of Attica, between that and the eastern extremity of Crete. The principal island is of a half-moon shape, about ten miles long and less than eight miles broad. Its population is 13,000, and its agricultural products are the well-known Santorin wine, figs, cotton, and barley; but the soil is poor and dry. The volcano is a mass of limestone, 1900 ft. high, rising abruptly from the sea, with a few low rocks of

lava surrounding it, in the middle of the spacious harbour formed by the whole group of islets, ranged around it in the form of a horseshoe.

The general View we have engraved is taken from the main entrance to this harbour, bay, or inland sea, to the westward of the group of islets; their shores are mostly precipitous cliffs of black lava, or tufa, which have a very imposing aspect. The town, though built high above the sea, as shown at the left-hand side of our Engraving, is said to have been greatly damaged by the recent earthquake. It is not a place of much wealth or trade, but inhabited chiefly by Greek sailors, among the most expert in the Levant.

The division at Aldershot, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., was exercised, on Thursday week, in the manoeuvres of a field-day and sham fight. The troops were divided into attacking and defending forces. The attacking force, under General Scarlett, consisted of Major-General Carey's and Major-General Lyson's brigades, with a field battery attached to each brigade, one field bat-

tery in reserve, and the cavalry brigade (except the 12th Lancers), with two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery attached. The defending force, under the command of Brigadier-General Maxwell, C.B., consisted of the second battalion Grenadier Guards, 3rd Brigade of Infantry, 12th Lancers, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and one field battery. This force wore forage caps to distinguish it from the attacking force. The cavalry paraded without valises, and the infantry without knapsacks, and ten rounds of blank ammunition were issued. The contending forces took up their positions about ten o'clock, General Scarlett's *corps d'armée* north of the canal, and General Maxwell's force on the south. The object of the attacking party appeared to be to capture the enemy's encampment on Cove-common, and a series of well-executed manoeuvres were carried out, involving considerable strategy on both sides. The bridges over the Basingstoke Canal were defended, but eventually carried by General Scarlett's force, and the defenders were compelled to retire to their canvas encampment, their retreat threatened by the opposing cavalry, which had made a long *détour*, and appeared in time to make a demonstration at the very crisis of the battle. This terminated the proceedings.



THE CRATER OF SANTORIN.





THE THAMES EMBANKMENT FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.  
SEE PAGE 98.



## BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at 23, Eaton-square, Lady Hartopp, of a son.  
On the 11th ult., at Ferozepore, Punjab, India, the wife of Captain Edward Gatty, 39th Regiment, of a daughter.  
On the 2nd ult., at Coquimbo, Chili, the wife of Joseph Grierson, Esq., Commander Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Bryngwyn, Montgomeryshire, Lady Napier of Magdala, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On April 36, at Talgai, Darling Downs, Queensland, by the Rev. C. I. Clayton, John Frederic Wilson, of Holmshurst, Taviuni, Fiji, second son of the late Rev. John Alexander Wilson, Childwall, Liverpool, to Hattie Madeline, youngest daughter of the late George West, Esq., M.D., of Sydney, New South Wales.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Brighton, the Dowager Countess of Mexborough.  
On the 18th ult., at Woodlands, Parrell, Bombay, from acute dysentery, Beatrice Clara, the beloved child of I. R. Kirby Johnson, Esq., aged 7 months 11 days.  
On the 16th inst., at Worthing, George Henry Edgar, Esq., of Emdean, Surbiton, second son of the late William Edgar, Esq., of Eagle House, Clapham-common, and 10, Piccadilly, aged 45.  
On the 10th inst., suddenly, at Chieftwood, Melrose, Archibald Scott, Esq., son of the late John Scott, Esq., of Gala, N.B.  
On the 20th inst., at the Camp, Aldershot, John J. Ball, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, aged 26. R. I. P.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Divine service—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Christopher Packe, M.A., Vicar of Ruislip. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Master of Merchant Taylors' School. Chapels Royal: St. James's, the Hon. C. L. Courtenay, Canon of Windsor; Whitehall, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A. Rector of Saltwood; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.  
MONDAY, 25.—St. James the Elder, apostle and martyr. H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.  
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. Irish Church Dis-establishment Act passed, 1869.  
WEDNESDAY, 27.—The Bank of England chartered, 1697. John Dalton, meteorologist and chemist, died, 1844.  
THURSDAY, 28.—End of the reign of terror at Paris (execution of Robespierre and his colleagues), 1794. Wellington's victory over the French at Talavera, 1809. New moon, 11.18 a.m.  
FRIDAY, 29.—Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to her cousin, Henry, Lord Darnley, 1565. Their son, James VI., crowned, after her deposition, 1567. William Wilberforce, philanthropist, died, 1833.  
SATURDAY, 30.—Thomas Gray, poet, author of the "Elegy" and "The Bard," died, 1771. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Royal Academy Exhibition will close.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 44	11 15	11 47	—	0 17	0 45	1 9
				1 31	1 53	2 15
				2 36	2 56	3 16
				3 36	3 56	4 16

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OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870,

CONSISTING OF

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AND TWO SHEETS OF ENGRAVINGS.  
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**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 30, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.  
WILLIAM GALLOW, Secretary.

**DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS**  
will CLOSE their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West. Open Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,**  
in aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL (Thirtieth Celebration), on AUG. 30 and 31; and SEPT. 1 and 2, 1870.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.  
Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne and Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, Madame Patey and Mdlle. Drasidil; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foll. Solo Pianoforte—Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Violin—M. Salnton. Organist—Mr. Stimpson. Conductor—Sir Michael Costa.

## OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

Tuesday Morning—"Elijah," Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—"Naaman," Costa.  
Thursday Morning—"Messiah," Handel.  
Friday Morning—"St. Peter" (a new Oratorio), Benedict (composed expressly for the Festival); Requiem, Mozart.  
Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata ("Paradise and the Peri"), J. F. Barnett (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and Overture to Faust and Zampa.  
Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Instrumental Works, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the Festival); Choral Ode (ditto), Dr. Stewart. Second Part will consist entirely of the works of Beethoven.  
Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata ("Nala and Damayanti"), Dr. F. Hiller (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, including Kreutzer Sonata and Overture "Guillaume Tell."  
Friday Evening—"Samson," Handel.  
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 28th inst.  
By order,  
HOWARD S. SMITH,  
Secretary to the Festival Committee.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at Aix-la-Chapelle.**  
TO BE OPENED at the beginning of OCTOBER, 1870. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures, and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director, and from Mr. T. A. MAYER, Bookseller at Aix-la-Chapelle.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The Original and only Recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors), all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world. The Great Company permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Fancifuls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juvveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two; for the Evening ditto, at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whatever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

## LARGE VIEW OF OXFORD.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

In consequence of the great demand for the View of the City of Oxford, which was given with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 18, the Engraving is reissued, in a separate form, carefully printed on fine plate paper, with a border containing the Arms of the Colleges of Oxford University; and may be obtained, price One Shilling, of all News-vendors.  
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—"The Grounds never looked more beautiful and the Palace never better deserved its title of 'The Palace of the People's Pleasures.'"

Monday—Grand Fireworks, without increase in usual Admission charge, One Shilling. Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese, Military Band for Promenade, Orchestral Band and Festival Organ during Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks, including Egyptian Salute, Great Cataract of Fire, and all the extraordinary Pyrotechnic features of the display of this season, which may truly be said to have surpassed all previous attempts.  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—The Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese Performers—Marvelous and Daring Feats of Balancing. No extra charge. One Shilling Days.  
Tuesday and Thursday.—Shilling Opera, under the direction of Mr. G. Perren. "Lily of Killarney" and "Lullaby," the last of the first Series. Characters by Miss Blanche Cole, Miss A. Goodall, Mrs. A. Cook; Messrs. Perren, A. Cook, E. Connell, Cotte, Fox, &c. Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Scenery by Mr. Fenton. Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Anderson.  
Monday to Friday, notwithstanding the above unusual attractions, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets; Children half price.  
Fine-Arts and Industrial Courts, Picture Galleries, Fountains playing, Tropical Trees, Outdoor Sports, and a Thousand-and-One Delights.  
Exhibition of Church Decorations open, free, daily. The marvellous Photo-sculptural Views of Pompeii, admission 5pence.  
NOTE.—Excursions daily. For Terms for large parties apply to the Secretary, Crystal Palace, S.E.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS NEXT MONDAY** at NINE. No increase in usual price of admission. One Shilling; Children, Half Price.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Grand DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS and Magnificent ILLUMINATION of FOUNTAINS, and lighting up of the whole of the Park, the High Jets of the Great Fountains, the Water Temples, &c. MONDAY NEXT, JULY 25. Notwithstanding the great extent and cost of the magnificent Pyrotechnic exhibitions of the present season, the display of Monday next will include their most prominent features, and will be given without increasing the usual price of admission, One Shilling.

Prominent in the Pyrotechnic Programme will be the Egyptian Salute of Two Hundred Coloured Lights, as fired on the 7th inst. "And immediately the scene was illuminated by nearly 200 coloured lights, held by as many boys. This formed the Egyptian Salute. The lads were placed at intervals of a few yards, in a single row, along the whole length of the Terrace. One third to the left held red fires, an equal number in the middle held white, and the rest held green fires, but shortly the colours changed, and, being reflected in the glass walls of the Palace itself, gave the appearance of one of the creations of our fairy tales, built of rubies, diamonds, and emeralds."—Times, July 8, 1870. Immense Cataract of Fire, Descent of Fiery Meteor from the lofty Water Tower, Mammoth Coloured Shells, Parachute Rockets, Batteries of Roman Candles, Batteries of Guns, &c.; Illumination of Terrace Fountains, and final Girandole of Two Thousand Rockets.  
During the afternoon the Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese will give a special performance. A Military Band will play Promenade Music during the evening. The Firework will commence at 9.0. Half-a-Crown Reserved Seats in the Corridors for Fireworks should be secured early, at the Ticket Office, Crystal Palace. Admission, as usual, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Tickets.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES** AGO (terminating with the Picture Scene); a Musical Version of THE LADY OF LYONS, by Mr. Corney Grain; and OUR ISLAND HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

**W. S. WOODIN'S (Last Nights of the Season) Great Dining-Room Scene (Three Characters at once), at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainments, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley. Notice.—Last Two Morning Performances, Saturday, July 23 and 20.**

**NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Every Evening at 7.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. After which, LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—New and Wonderful, Mr. Lionel Broun, Mr. C. H. H. Everard, and the Company of the St. James's Theatre. On Friday, PAUL PRY—Mrs. Wood's Benefit.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—The Summer Season.—Special Engagement of Mr. J. Clarke for a limited number of nights. At 7.30, AN UNHAPPY PAIR—Messrs. J. G. Shore and Gaston Murray. At 8, PAUL PRY—Mr. J. Clarke as Paul Pry; Miss Hughes as Phoebe; Misses Maggie Brennan, Bishop, Stafford, and Larkin; Messrs. William Parren, Murray, Grainger, and Voltaire. To conclude with THE DONNIE FISHERIE, in which Mr. J. Clarke will introduce an Original Scotch Song. Doors open at 7. Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 10s.; Family Circle, 2s. 6d.; the best Gallery in London, 1s. Places may be booked without fees. Playbills and attendance free.

## NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to furnish this Journal with Illustrations of the War. We received, last week, two Sketches from our Paris Correspondent of the scene in the Corps Legislatif when M. Emile Ollivier made his important announcement, and of a subsequent popular demonstration on the Boulevards; but these could not be engraved for the present Number, on account of the preparations for the Fine-Art Supplement and for the Illustrations of the Opening of the Thames Embankment. Three of our Artists have been sent to the scenes of the expected hostilities on both sides; and our readers may depend upon seeing the chief incidents of this great military contest fully represented in the ensuing Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with the skill and fidelity shown on former occasions.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

In one of Sir Walter Scott's dramas there is a scene in which the fiery King Edward I. is terribly enraged because an Abbot has expressed doubts as to the salvation of a deceased priest, a King's chaplain, who appears to have been of a jovial turn of mind and a great favourite with his Royal master. The King thunders at the Abbot, and commands him to reconsider the case, and be prepared to do honour to the lamented ecclesiastic. The Abbot retires, and wisely comes to the conclusion that charity can do no harm, while the King can do a great deal. But things have changed: battle is impending, and Edward, eager for the fray, is just mounting his horse, when the Abbot humbly accosts him:—

My Liege, your reverend chaplain's holy soul —

In outrageous wrath and impatience the Monarch shouts, in the very plainest King's English, that the soul in question may seek the destination originally indicated for it by the Abbot, and that the latter may become its companion.

Europe armed, or gazing on the closing of armed men, will probably be inclined to say something of the same kind about the Pope and his dogma. The other day we were all commending the subject to the careful consideration of his Holiness, and begging him to think whether this is a good time to be uncharitable, and to deal out menaces of condemnation all round the civilised world.

Nay, a fortnight ago, we were interested in the course which was to be taken by Rome, and could spare an approving smile for the exasperated Bishop who was so enraged at the resolve to proclaim the dogma that he dashed all his papers into the Tiber. But now all is changed. The battle trumpets are braying, the flags are flying, and immediate collision is expected. The Pope comes forth at this ill-selected moment, and calls upon us to listen to the proclamation of his infallibility. There is no want of reverence for the head of the Catholic world, but he must not be astonished if at such a time impatient Europe frowns upon the dogma and him who tenders it, and cries, like King Edward, that both may go where they are not likely to trouble persons otherwise engaged.

Yet we may as well, before the din of the battle drowns all other sounds, mention that the Dogma of Infallibility has been carried by a large majority. It is true that the Pope has reversed the maxim of wisdom, and now says *sententia numerantur non ponderantur*; but this matters little in Rome. It is true that nearly all the ecclesiastics of high intelligence and learning, those who have mixed with civilisation, those who imitate the Protestant Bishops, and try to combine statesmanship with duty to the Church, are opposed either to the dogma or to the time of its promulgation. It is true that the majority is for the most part made up of the more ignorant prelates; of those who are the mere slaves of Rome; of those who, called from obscure and distant dioceses, are bewildered with all that they have seen and heard in the glorious capital of Italy (we do but ante-date its description); and of those whose humble means make them grateful to his Holiness for the pecuniary assistance which they receive. But they all have votes, and they largely outnumber the voters on the other side. It is in Rome, as in many elections in other places, the unintellectual many are represented, and not the intellectual few. Yet what is of comparatively small consequence in a great many secular matters—as the question of a tax, of a trade restriction, of a municipal constitution—becomes, one may think, of vast consequence when it affects legislation supposed to affect the eternal happiness of millions. Those who are sincerely in earnest in believing that aught that is done at Rome is done under the very highest superintendence must be unhappy in the thought that such solemn work has been committed not to those worthiest to accomplish it, but to those whose services would be rejected in all other cases. The few brilliant exceptions do but illustrate the darkness around them, and a crowd of Italian Bishops are rendered only the less respectable that a Manning condescends to throw in his lot with theirs. The minority that turns sadly away from the final scene represents, we must suppose, the cultivated and thoughtful portion of the Catholic Church.

The ready answer, of course, is that the Church knows nothing of cultivation or thought, and that she recognises nothing but obedience. That rustic prelates may be ignorant of what the world calls learning, but that they have piety and docility, and that is what is required. The dullest priest that can just get through his offices is a nobler creature in the eyes of the Church than the most accomplished prelate who dares to think. *Errare est putare*. Conceding this, for the sake of the argument, and because we are bound to place ourselves on the same platform as our antagonist, we submit that the question is not exhausted. The Council was invited to think and reason, and it has been reasoning at least, if not thinking, for months, under the direct control of the Holy Chair. Logic was invited to answer logic, and authorities were ordered to be brought forward, compared, and weighed. This being the case, we cannot comprehend how the triumph can be held to rest with those who were least capable of doing what his Holiness desired all to do. We can quite understand the theory of obedience; and, though it has strayed away into utter error and darkness, it started with an idea which is worthy of all reverence; but it is an anachronism, like the Council itself. The time for obedience has not come; it is, by decree of the Pope, the time for inquiry. Therefore one fatal blunder the more attaches to the proceedings of this unhappy Council; and now that the tellers have counted heads, and a sum in subtraction shows that many more voted "Yes" than "No," and a scrutiny shows that the voters in the affirmative were mostly of the duller sort, it is a miserable victory for the Vatican.

Did the time permit, more might be said on this subject; assuredly not, however, in the way of Protestant exultation at the collapse of a Catholic project. The Council has failed as regards the purpose for which it was assembled—a united declaration, made as by inspiration, that the Pope is infallible. But after a protracted wrangling, diversified by scenes of violence to which it is painful to recur, that dogma has been carried by a majority of the inferior intellects, their superiors protesting or standing aloof. The mock bombardments of the rockets with which St. Angelo will celebrate the Pope's triumph are as childish, in comparison with the terrible thunders about to be heard in Germany, as is the confused babble of the Œcumenical Council of 1870 compared to the solemn utterances of the Council of Trent.

A "formal vote" on the dogma of Papal infallibility was taken in the Roman Council on Monday, when there were 533 placets and only 2 non-placets recorded.

The Queen has appointed James Arthur Orichton, a vocate, to be Sheriff of Fife, in the room of Donald Mackenzie, resigned.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Hon. George Prothero and the Rev. John Dutton officiated.

On Tuesday Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenant Pickard, arrived at Osborne from Canada. His Royal Highness was met at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, by the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice upon his landing from the Royal yacht *Alberta*, in which the Prince had crossed from Portsmouth, where his Royal Highness disembarked from H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Captain G. H. Parker.

The Queen held a Council on the same day, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Dufferin and Clandeboyne. Earl De Grey had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives around the neighbourhood of Osborne.

Princess Victoria and Princess Maude of Wales arrived at Osborne on Monday, where their Royal Highnesses will remain with her Majesty until the return of their parents from the Continent.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Viscount Halifax have been on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. Colonel G. A. Maule has also arrived at Osborne.

The Queen has appointed Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., deceased. The Queen has also appointed George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., to be one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales leaves at the end of the present week for Denmark, where he will join the Princess and return with her Royal Highness to England.

On Saturday last the Prince, on behalf of the Queen, inaugurated the Workmen's International Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince and Princess Teck and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the exhibition at three o'clock. The Prince was received by Sir Antonio Brady, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, and other members of the executive committee; and by Mr. W. B. Probyn and Mr. Patterson, hon. secretaries, and conducted to a dais on the platform, where the Rajah of Kolapore and various gentlemen interested in the proceedings were assembled. After the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. Probyn read an address, to which his Royal Highness gracefully replied. The Prince then made a tour of inspection through the building, after which his Royal Highness, in the name of the Queen, declared the exhibition to be opened. The Prince then left, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the 6000 people present.

On Sunday his Royal Highness visited Maidenhead.

On Monday the Prince presided at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. There were also present Prince Christian, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Alexander Spearman, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Francis Grant, Sir Francis Sandford, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Prestwich, Mr. Thring, Mr. Vignoles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, R.E., secretary. In the evening his Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner, at Willis's Rooms, of the officers of the Rifle Brigade, of which the Prince is Colonel in Chief.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein purposed leaving Frogmore House yesterday week, en route for the Continent; but in consequence of the disturbed state of the Continent their Royal Highnesses' tour is deferred.

Prince Christian presided on Saturday at the council-room of the Royal Horticultural Society over a meeting of the General Purposes Committee appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to carry out the series of annual international exhibitions, the first of which is to be held in 1871.

Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge held a levée, on Tuesday, at the Horse Guards; upwards of 120 officers attended.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has left the Albany for Buxton, Derbyshire.

The Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox left town on Monday for Goodwood.

The Marchioness of Ely has left Claridge's Hotel for Ely Lodge, Enniskillen, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam left their residence in Stanhope-street, on Saturday, for Gorhambury, Herts.

## FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party, on Tuesday evening, at Gloucester House, to celebrate the forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of his sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, and a distinguished company were present.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg received a select circle at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Portland-place.

His Excellency the North German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff gave a farewell dinner, on Saturday, to the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnov, at the Embassy on Carlton House-terrace. After dinner the Countess had a small reception.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained his Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnov and a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday evening, in Belgrave-square.

The Duchess of Cleveland had a ball, on Monday night, at her residence in St. James's-square.

The Countess of Airlie had a garden party on Saturday, at Airlie Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington.

Viscount Sydney, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, received a large party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Cleveland-square. Earl Amherst, the Earl of Mountcharles, Sir Edward Dering, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. Percy Groves were among the guests.

Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton had a dancing party, on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Chesham-place.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 6; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Aug. 12.

It is stated that one of the results of the war will be the postponement of Mr. Philip Stanhope's scheme for a line of Channel ferry-steamers.

## THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Robert Scott, D.D., the new Dean of Rochester, was, on Sunday, installed in his office at Rochester Cathedral.

The Bishop of London, acting under medical advice, has determined to postpone the visitation of his diocese, which he had arranged to hold in the present year.

The Rev. Joseph Beaumont Hawkins, M.A., English Chaplain at Baden-Baden, has been appointed minister of the chapel in the Cour des Coches, Paris, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Archer Gurney.

The fêtes which have been given at Enville Hall for the purpose of obtaining the means of completing the restoration of the old church in the village have proved most successful in a pecuniary point of view.

A marble and alabaster mural tablet has been placed in the mortuary chapel attached to the Church of St. Martin, Stamford, by the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter, to the memory of the late Marquis.

Albury church, having undergone extensive alterations by Mr. Blomfield, architect, including an extension of the chancel, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 7th inst. There was also a considerable addition to the churchyard, which was given by the Duke of Northumberland. Between the services the Duke entertained a large party at Albury Park.

On the 10th inst. the little parish of Church Oakley, Basingstoke, was the scene of rejoicing on the occasion of the reconsecration of its church by the Bishop of Winchester, after having been reconstructed, at a cost of £5000, by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect. His Lordship preached at both services, in the afternoon held a confirmation in the church, and also consecrated an addition to the churchyard, given by Mr. Beach, M.P.

The foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Luke, to be erected for a district in the parish of Deptford, was laid, on Tuesday morning, by Mr. W. J. Evelyn, formerly M.P. for West Surrey. The church is situated in the Lower-road, and the Rev. James Malcolmson, of St. Bees Divinity College, Cumberland, formerly temporary Curate of St. James's, Ratcliffe, has been appointed first Incumbent. The Bishop of Rochester, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

The company for the revision of the New Testament concluded their second session on Saturday, having sat three days, and more than six hours each day. The attendance was large, and the deepest interest was shown by all in the work, which is now proceeding steadily, and on principles which practice and experience are securely consolidating. The Bishop of Winchester presided for a short time on Thursday; for the rest of the time the chair was occupied by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The company has now separated for the summer, but will meet in the second week in October.

The Bishop of Winchester preached, on the 12th inst., at the reopening of Chiddingfold church, Surrey, after a restoration, nearly amounting to rebuilding, by Mr. Woodyer, architect, at a cost of considerably over £3000. The merit of this good work is due almost exclusively to Mr. Pinckard, who, when the parish hesitated to undertake the responsibility upon his offering £1000, converted the terms, and, asking for £1000 from the parish, undertook the responsibility himself. Almost as if we had leapt back centuries, the church stands now in its Early English style, looking new and handsome.

In May the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy elected forty-five widows and aged single daughters of clergymen to life pensions of £15 or £20 per annum each, and distributed £605 among 101 other widows and daughters. In June the sum of £2364 was given in donations to 147 clergymen; and in the present month the governors have raised the pensions of sixty-eight widows and daughters to the extent of £5 per annum each. Grants to sixty-six children of clergymen for educating them and placing them out in life were made in May, June, and July, and amounted to £925. An anonymous donation of £1000 has been received from O. V. H.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have provided £6000 for building a church in place of the demolished Church of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, and a permanent endowment of £300 per annum for the new benefice. The Order in Council which authorised the removal of St. Benet's had directed that the church should be re-erected in Stepney, and a site purchased by the Bishop of London's Fund has been presented to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purpose. It is situated in the Mile-end-road, between the almshouses of Bancroft's Hospital and the Jewish burial-ground, and within the ecclesiastical district or new parish of Trinity, Stepney.

The Norman church of Sarnesfield, Hereford, was reopened on the 14th inst., having undergone restoration at the hands of Mr. Haddon, architect; which work met with the support of the patron of the living, who is a Roman Catholic. In the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Hereford, the Archdeacon, Lord Saye and Sele, preached in the morning, and the Dean of Hereford in the afternoon. Among the curiosities of the building may be mentioned the tomb in the churchyard of John Abel, the architect of the Market-houses of Hereford, Leominster, Kington, Brecon, and Weobley, who died in the year 1694, aged ninety-seven.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Eldon Law Scholarship has been awarded by the trustees to Alfred Barratt, B.A., Fellow of Brasenose, formerly of Balliol.

The examination of candidates for the election to the foundation at Eton College began on Thursday. "Election Saturday" will be celebrated with the usual honours to-day, when the "Cloister Speech" will be delivered in the afternoon. On Friday, the 29th inst., the school will close for the autumn vacation, which will last till Wednesday, Sept. 21, when the lower boys return, the fifth and sixth forms returning on Thursday, Sept. 22, and Friday, Sept. 23. These dates include the extra week asked for before Christmas by the Prince of Wales.

Admiral Whish distributed the medals and prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, on Monday. He referred to the satisfactory nature of the reports of the examinations, and to the way in which so many of the past and present pupils of the school had distinguished themselves during the year in competitive and other examinations, and to the fact that the whole of the pupils who went up for the recent examination for naval cadetships had passed satisfactorily.

The Rev. T. Green, having retired from the office of Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, after many years' service, a memorial portrait of him has been presented to the institution. The individuality and habitual expression are very faithfully rendered by the artist, Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Again appear the Choosers of the Slain, the Maids of the Scandinavian god of war—

On steeds that seemed as fleet as light,  
Six maids in brilliant armour dight;  
Their chargers, of ethereal birth,  
Pawed with impatient hoof the earth,  
And, snorting fiercely, 'gan to neigh,  
As if they heard the battle bray,  
And burned to join the bloody fray.  
But They unmoved and silent sat,  
With pensive brow and look sedate,  
And not one ray of pity's beam  
From their dark eyelids seemed to gleam.

A fortnight ago few of us expected to be reminded of the grim legend of the Valkyries, as, forty years ago, one was taught to call them—possibly Scandinavian scholars have another name for them now. Again the war-fiend is loosed, and he has a more terrible store of weapons than ever. He will not need, at eve,

To curse the jealous day,  
That stops his fierce pursuit too soon;

for even he will be satiated with carnage, if the "devilish engines" he is dragging to the field come into play. May I be allowed to keep this column clear of him and his wickedness? We shall have enough of both elsewhere, before the "Duel to the Death" is done.

The Lords have amended and passed through Committee the bill for the protection of the property of married women. Lord Cairns described the ninth clause, and it is so admirable a one that notice should be given to it. At present, if a husband effects a policy of assurance in his own name, intending it as a provision for his family, it becomes, after his death, a portion of his general estate, and is available for the payment of his debts. By the new bill it is proposed that, if he effect a policy which states on its face that it is for the benefit of his wife and children, it shall not be liable to the claims of his creditors; but of course the law is to take cognisance of any attempt at fraud. This enactment will be most valuable to men who can make no provision for their families except by life assurance. It will be good for creditors, too; for a man who knows that his family will not be left to penury invariably labours with a hearty will and a cheerful heart, and is a far more useful machine for money-making than he who is depressed by thoughts that in case of his death his children will be without specific provision. If the enactment induce creditors to insist on arrangement during the debtor's life, this will be an additional advantage. This legislation is most humane, and is in the interest of the helpless. I believe that some years ago the kind of declaration directed by this clause (9) could be made at the assurance office, but that now a policy can be secured to children only by the machinery of an assignment and a trust. The restoration of the old system will be very welcome to a vast number of persons who do their best to fulfil their duties but are unable to save, and whose children, by their parents' sudden death, may be deprived of the maintenance and education which, continued a few years, would give them the means of making their way in the world. The clause—I have not seen it—should enable the declaratory process to be performed in the case of assurances already effected, the proper precaution being taken against fraudulent dealing.

The enlightened folk scoff at everybody who shows indignation at any mercantile proceeding which, though it seems hard and cruel, is not cheating. If a child has a penny and looks very hungry, it is strictly mercantile in the pastrycook to double the price of a bun which is usually sold for a half-penny. A man has a right to put his own value on his property, and the hungry child is not obliged to buy—it may seek another market. Heaven forbid that one should speak profanely against the rule of supply and demand. But I think the most stern Mr. McChoakemchild, if he is teaching in Mr. Gradgrind's school this hot weather, will be a heretic when I tell him I have read that the New York ice-venders have taken advantage of the fierce heat to raise the price of ice, which is almost a necessary of life here, and is an absolute necessity there. This has been done, and New York rages. The venders are actually obliged to descend from the high ground of commercial right, on which they ought to stand, as the pastrycook stands when he raises the price of the child's bun, and to pretend that the stock is nearly exhausted. This everybody knows to be a falsehood—the vast store-houses on the Hudson are never near exhaustion; but that it is needful to offer such a plea shows that the American public is not so sternly sound in its economical faith as it ought to be, and "sentimentally" resents apparent oppression. I can apologise for the American public only on the ground that the weather has been so thirst-creating that I would—though as loyal a Monarchist as lives—almost give a lump of ice to a Fenian, while giving him to a constable. All this is wrong; but who can be always right with the thermometer at 80 deg.?

There be people who would be savagely wroth at being called the lower orders, and whose ideas of the fitness of things are, indeed, so low that the superlative seems the proper degree to use, and not the comparative. I went into Westminster Abbey on Monday. You now enter at the north door, and not at Poets'-corner, where my business lay. The seats were nearly all filled by persons reverently waiting for the service; but a number of sightseers were walking about, inspecting the monuments. One of these visitors, a well-dressed young woman, was carrying in her arms a large dog. She had penetrated to the centre of the congregation when an official requested her to retire, at which suggestion she looked excessively surprised; but then she laughed and went away. I suppose she may have been some descendant of Falstaff, who did not "know what the inside of a church was made of."

With a view, I suppose, to the new postal system of cards, an ingenious person has contrived a secret code to be used in correspondence, and the book says that nobody can discover the arrangement by which two persons may agree to communicate. I have not yet studied the scheme, and I dare say that the majority of people who write will say with the poet,

All that passes *inter nos*  
Might be proclaimed at Charing-cross.

However, it may well be that there should be something to protect your message from the comments of the postman and the servants. People who use the thing should learn it thoroughly, however, or they may be like the lady who was travelling, and whose carpet-bag (there were those things then) was fastened with one of those puzzle-padlocks, whose word on wheels, each having a letter, you had to spell before the affair would open. Her lock's word was "Turkey," but she had not an adroit memory, and was trying to make "Constantinople," and out of six wheels!





OPENING OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.  
SEE PAGE 86.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Their Lordships took up the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of their amendments on the Irish Land Bill. Earl Granville said the view taken by the Commons was that the amendments objected to gave exceptional advantages to the landlord over the tenant. He asked the House not to insist on those amendments, and proposed that the first, relating to the scale, should be departed from. The Duke of Richmond did not think that particular question of such importance as to render it desirable that their Lordships should insist. He, however, asked them to adhere to the amendments relating to permissive registration and the conditions of ejectment. This advice being accepted by the House, a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for insisting on the amendments touching the two points referred to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

At the morning sitting Mr. Disraeli directed attention to the position of affairs on the Continent. Setting aside the mere question of the candidature for the Spanish throne, the right hon. gentleman asked if Government did not know of some other cause offering a more intelligible explanation of the complication which had arisen. He also asked for information as to the position taken up by the British Cabinet in the matter, and gave it as his own opinion that the ruler who at present disturbed the peace of Europe incurred the greatest political and moral responsibility ever undertaken by man. Mr. Gladstone, in replying on behalf of the Ministry, declined to go into details as to the causes of quarrel. He, however, avowed it as the opinion of the Government that there was nothing in the difference between the Powers which would justify, in the judgment and conscience of the world, a rupture of the peace of Europe. The Government would continue to exercise every good office to preserve peace; and he hoped that when the time came when it would be the duty of the Government to explain in detail that which it was now their duty to withhold, the House and the country would be of opinion that the Government had not fallen short of their duty, neither had they gone beyond it. Attempts made by Mr. Horsman and Mr. S. Beaumont to raise a debate were firmly repressed by the Speaker, with the evident approval of the House.

A discussion with reference to the proposed cession of Gambia was subsequently raised by Sir John Hay, who severely criticised the Government policy in regard to that matter. Mr. Monsell defended the proposal, as part of an arrangement which had been long in contemplation; at the same time, however, assuring the House that nothing would be done without Parliamentary authority.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

When the House resumed, at nine, there were only twenty-seven members, and a speedy count-out took place.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl Russell asked the Government to make a statement in reference to the Franco-Prussian war. He wished to know if the Government had expressed approval, more or less warm, of the conduct of the French Government in complaining of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern; if this approval extended to the threat of war on the part of France; and whether it extended to the further demands of France after the candidature of the Prince had been withdrawn. Lord Cairns asked whether it was intended to issue a proclamation of neutrality, and to bring in a bill to make the neutrality laws more stringent. To both these latter questions Earl Granville replied in the affirmative. He declined, however, to answer Earl Russell's questions specifically, asking their Lordships to wait for a few days, when all the papers relating to the subject would be in their hands. He intimated that the Duke de Gramont had not correctly represented the view taken by Great Britain, but added that the Duke's statement did not involve more than a misapprehension of what had passed.

Lord Kinnaid moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the management of the Mint; but the Government opposed the motion, and it was withdrawn.

The Married Woman's Property Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, passed through Committee.

The Lord Chancellor obtained a second reading for the Judicial Committee Bill, the object of which is twofold—to increase the number of those who might be placed on the Judicial Committee, and to secure payment to four members on the Judicial Committee, who should be bound to attend the sittings of the Court.

The Prayer-Book (Tables of Lessons) Bill was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

As in the House of Lords, the formal declaration of war by France against Prussia was announced. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government would issue a neutrality proclamation, and would bring in a bill to give effect to the report of the Commissioners of 1868, in reference to the more rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws.

In reply to Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Gladstone said that, notwithstanding the decision of the House of Lords, the Government did not despair of proceeding with the Universities Tests Bill this Session.

Mr. Childers reappeared in the House after his illness, and confirmed the report that the offer of Mr. Reed to return to the Admiralty, in consequence of the outbreak of war, had been declined by the board.

The Savings Banks Bill, the Parliamentary Elections Bill, the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, and the Processions (Ireland) Bill were withdrawn.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and, amongst other subjects, discussed the question of small arms, the merits of the Martini-Henri rifle, and those of the Whitworth and the Armstrong guns. When the Chairman reported progress at dinner-time all the votes had been agreed to, with the exception of that for Army administration, which was reserved.

The Army Enlistment Bill passed through Committee after much discussion.

The Gun Licenses Bill also passed through Committee, Mr. Stansfeld undertaking to bring up a clause on the report to exempt occupiers of land in case of guns used to scare birds.

The Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment Bill was read the second time; as were the National Debt, Forgery, and Statute Law Revision Bills.

In Committee, a resolution was passed to guarantee a loan for the defence of Canada.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan) Bill was read the second time, notwithstanding a strong protest by Lord Grey against the policy of an Imperial guarantee for colonial loans.

The Medical Officers' Superannuation Bill was passed through Committee.

The Petty Customs (Scotland) Abolition Bill and the Passengers Act Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The report of the Education Bill was brought up. Mr. Dickinson moved a new clause authorising the managers of schools, with the consent of the Education Department, to make their regulations as to the qualifications of teachers. The clause had the support of the Government, and was carried by 86 votes to 53. Sir George Jenkinson moved a clause to exempt districts providing voluntary schools from payment of the school rate. Mr. Forster said the question had already been dealt with in many ways, and disposed of. After some discussion, the clause was negatived by 120 votes to 70. Mr. McArthur moved a proviso that in every school district there should be at least one school in which a conscience clause should be in force. Mr. Forster said the amendment was unnecessary, and finally it was negatived by 168 votes to 66. Mr. Forster moved that in boroughs the school boards should be elected by the persons whose names are on the burgess roll, and not by the Town Councils. On a division, the amendment was carried by 273 votes to 57. Lord Augustus Hervey moved that no school should receive a grant in which the Holy Scriptures were not daily used. The Government opposed the amendment, which was finally negatived by 205 votes to 89. Lord John Manners moved to omit from the second schedule the provision that the poll be taken by ballot. The amendment was negatived by 197 votes to 106. The further consideration of the report was then adjourned, and the sitting was suspended.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Bruce appealed to private members to allow their notices to stand over, in order that the Education Bill might be got to the Lords. Mr. R. Gurney, however, refused, and brought forward the case of Mr. Leonard Edmunds. He complained bitterly of the manner in which that person had been treated by the Government. He moved a resolution on the subject. A long and warm discussion followed, in the course of which the law officers of the Crown warmly defended the conduct of the Government in dealing with Mr. Edmunds. Eventually the papers moved for were granted.

Leave was given to the Attorney-General to bring in a bill to prevent the enlisting or engagement of her Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the building, fitting out, or equipping in her Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes, without her Majesty's license.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for disafforesting the forest of Epping, settling the rights of the lords of the manors and the commoners, and appropriating certain portions thereof to the use of the public.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House was occupied for upwards of three hours in discussing the Game Law Abolition Bill of Mr. P. Taylor, brought forward so long ago as May 25, and to which Mr. Hardcastle had moved the "previous question." The debate was resumed by Mr. McLagan, who gave the bill a modified support; and continued by Mr. C. S. Read in a practical speech from the tenant-farmer's point of view, in the course of which he pointed out the evils of excessive game-preserving, and advocated a system under which free contracts between landlords and tenants in the matter of game should be declared to be illegal. Mr. H. Tillett, the new member for Norwich, took a similar view, urging that ground game should be left out of the game laws altogether. Mr. G. B. Gregory, on the other hand, insisted that no legislation could meet the difficulty so far as ground game was concerned. Sir H. Hoare also deprecated the over-preservation of game, but pointed out that if the bill in its present shape were to become law it would blow every pheasant and partridge out of the country. Mr. Herman was ready to give his hearty support to any practical modification of the game laws, and suggested that the justice of the case might be met if landlords were to pay to the tenant 2s. a head for every hare and 6d. for every rabbit shot on his farm. Sir G. Jenkinson was prepared to advocate the entire repeal of the game laws, provided a sufficient law of trespass was substituted for it. The bill was opposed by Mr. Bass and the Lord Advocate, and supported by Mr. Loch and Mr. Taylor; and eventually the "previous question" was carried by 147 to 59. The bill was consequently lost.

Mr. Jacob Bright subsequently essayed to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. W. Fowler (made May 24) for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869, when Mr. Craufurd, the member for the Ayr burghs, rose and called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were strangers present. The galleries were then ordered to be cleared, and the debate was continued with closed doors until a quarter to six o'clock, beyond which hour no debated matter can be considered. Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Whitbread spoke against the existing law, which was defended by Lord H. Lennox, Captain Vivian, and Mr. Mitford.

The Sewage Utilisation Supplemental Bill and the Exchequer Bonds Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Thames Navigation, Public Health (Scotland) Supplemental, and Liverpool Admiralty District Registrar.

The following bills passed through Committee, viz.:—Pier and Harbour Orders Conformation (No. 2), Gas and Water Facilities, British Columbia, Judicial Committee, New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan), and Curragh of Kildare Bills.

The Juries, Sugar Duties (Isle of Man), and Stamp Duties on Leases Bills were severally read the second time.

The Married Women's Property, the Tramways, and other bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Julian Goldsmid took the oaths and his seat for Rochester, in the room of Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, deceased.

Mr. Childers informed Mr. Laird that it was intended to put one of the new iron-clad ships of the Vanguard class into commission.

## THE WAR CRISIS ON THE CONTINENT.

In reply to a series of questions from Mr. Horsman, Sir H. Bulwer, Mr. A. Seymour, and Mr. Gourley,

Mr. Gladstone stated that he could give no information as to the expectations by which the King of Prussia was induced to advise the Prince of Hohenzollern to withdraw his candidature to the crown of Spain. There was every reason to believe that both Russia and Austria had used their best efforts to bring France and Prussia in the interests of peace. He had no reason to believe in the existence of any secret treaty between France and Denmark. Some time ago Lord Clarendon was in communication with the Governments of France and Prussia upon subjects which might subsequently have involved a pledge of disarmament; but they did not arrive at any result. As those communications were of a confidential character they could not be produced. Assurances had been given

both by France and Prussia that the neutrality of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Holland would be respected. Both Powers had issued proclamations with regard to merchant-vessels, by which time was allowed to enable them to return to their own countries.

In reply to Major Anson, Mr. Cardwell stated that permission would be given to British military surgeons, for scientific and professional purposes, to accompany the headquarters of the two armies. The rule which prevented military officers from becoming newspaper correspondents during the war would in this instance be rigidly enforced.

In reply to Major Dickson, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government saw nothing to call for interference in the purchase of horses for exportation that was now going on in England. The purchases were not greater than was usual at this season of the year.

## EXCLUSION OF REPORTERS FROM THE GALLERY.

The questions being disposed of, and the House being about to enter upon the orders of the day, Mr. Henley called attention to the presence of strangers, who were thereupon immediately ordered to withdraw, the business proceeding with closed doors for about half an hour.

On the readmission of the reporters to the gallery, it was ascertained that the motion was made with the view of bringing this question of the right to exclude the public from the House at the instance of any one member to an issue.

Mr. Gladstone, however, brought the discussion to a conclusion by giving an undertaking on the part of the Government to appoint a Committee of inquiry early next Session to consider the question and to report the result to the House.

## THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The further consideration of this bill in Committee was resumed.

Sir C. Dilke argued in favour of the ballot proposition, pure and simple, as it was originally proposed in schedule No. 2.

Mr. Hibbert, though favourable to the ballot, valued the bill still more, and, if necessary, he would give up the former in order to secure the success of the latter.

Mr. W. E. Forster reminded the House that this was the twenty-first night of discussion on the Education Bill, and explained that the Government, having pledged itself to the introduction of the ballot as the principle on which the voting should be conducted under this bill, felt that they had no other course before them than to redeem that pledge. He denied that this proposal was intended as an exceptional one, because at the time it was promised the Government had reason to expect that the general question of vote by ballot would have been discussed and settled this Session. Inasmuch as it was proposed that the ballot should only last for one year, he hoped that hon. members would allow the measure to proceed.

The discussion was, however, continued by Mr. T. Collins, Mr. Leatham, Mr. V. Harcourt, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Floyer, and Mr. G. Hardy. On a division, the amendment was carried in favour of the Government by 185 to 115.

The bill was then ordered for the third reading to-morrow (Friday) amid loud cheers.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Lords' amendments on the Irish Land Bill were then considered.

Mr. Gladstone explained the nature of the amendments which he advised the House to adopt and those he thought they ought to insist upon, recommending the House not to be too exacting, with a view of coming to a satisfactory settlement upon the question, and, at the same time, of sending the bill back to the Lords in that form which the Government was prepared to accept.

After a brief discussion the House assented to the course proposed by the right hon. gentleman, and the bill was returned to the Lords.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and the remainder of the night was occupied with the consideration of the votes.

## MR. DICKENS'S WILL.

Mr. Dickens's will has been proved. It was executed May 12, 1869, and fills a sheet of letter-paper. The personality was sworn under £80,000. After a number of bequests, including £1000 to Miss Ellen Ternan and 19 guineas to every servant about his house and estate who should have been in his employment a year, he leaves £1000 to his daughter, Mary Dickens, besides an annuity of £300 per annum so long as she is unmarried. If she marries the annuity ceases, but in that case she shares with the testator's other children in the provision made for them. Mr. Dickens bequeaths to his "dear sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth," £8000 free of legacy duty, together with all his personal jewellery not otherwise disposed of, "and all the little familiar objects from my writing-table and my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing, as the best and truest friend man ever had." In the latter part of the will Miss Hogarth is again referred to in these words:—"I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her; for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress their ever-useful, self-denying, and devoted friend." Then follows this passage:—"And I desire here simply to record that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of £600; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself." His sons, Charles and Henry Fielding, are constituted trustees of the sum of £8000, with instructions to pay the interest annually to Mrs. Dickens during her lifetime. He gives to his eldest son Charles his library of printed books, his engravings and prints, the silver salver presented to him at Birmingham, the silver cup presented to him at Edinburgh, and his shirt-studs, shirt-pins, and sleeve-buttons. The gold repeater presented to Mr. Dickens at Coventry is bequeathed to his "dear and trusty friend John Forster." To Mr. Forster also are bequeathed all the MSS. of Mr. Dickens's published works which should be in his possession at death. Lastly, Mr. Forster and Miss Hogarth are appointed trustees and executors, and guardians of his children during their minority. By a codicil, dated Jan. 2 in the present year, Mr. Dickens leaves his interest in *All the Year Round* to his son Charles.

From April 1 to July 16 the national revenue amounted to £18,364,694, and this was about two millions and three quarters short of the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure had been £23,445,097. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £2,350,187.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A legacy of £200 has been bequeathed to the Society of Arts by the will of the late Mr. A. Robb, of St. Martin's-lane.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has sent a donation of £100 to University College Hospital.

Last week there were 127,611 paupers in the metropolis, a decline of 238 upon the number in the week preceding.

During the heavy thunderstorm which visited the metropolis early on Saturday last a number of sheep grazing in Regent's Park were killed by lightning.

The triennial meeting of old Rugbeians was held, on Wednesday week, at Willis's Rooms, and about seventy gentlemen attended. Mr. T. Walrond presided. Messrs. J. D. Davenport and J. D. Walker acted as honorary secretaries.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, two youths, named Hill and Parker, were charged with having stolen jewellery to the value of between £1500 and £2000, from 20, Wilderness-row. They were committed for trial.

The Earl of Lichfield presided at the annual conference of delegates from working men's clubs and institutes, which was held at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, when many subjects were proposed for discussion. At the dinner, in the evening, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick presided.

An exciting match at cricket was played out on Tuesday at Lord's between the Gentlemen and Players of England. The Gentlemen obtained in their two innings 274 runs; the players in their first innings 121, leaving 154 to be obtained to win. After much excellent play they were disposed of by the Gentlemen for 149, the latter thus winning by four runs.

The Lord Mayor has recently received at the Mansion House upwards of £150 on behalf of the fund for presenting valuable prizes to the volunteers of Canada at their annual contest, to be held at the end of August next, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, as a token of the public appreciation of the loyalty and valour shown by them in defending the frontiers of the Dominion.

A meeting of the general committee of the Derby Memorial Statue Fund was held on Wednesday, at the Carlton Club—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. It was decided that Mr. Matthew Noble should be intrusted with the commission for executing a statue, and that Sir John Pakington, chairman of the sub-committee, should communicate with Mr. Ayrton, so as to secure a suitable site.

Last Saturday evening the annual official inspection of the 7th Surrey Rifles was held in the large field adjacent to headquarters, Kennington-lane. The inspecting officer was Colonel Taylor, C.B. The arms and accoutrements having been inspected, Colonel Beresford put the regiment through a course of battalion drill for upwards of ninety minutes. At the close, Colonel Taylor said the march past was excellent; in fact, he should not have expected better marching from the Grenadiers.

Mr. Streeter, the Conduit-street jeweller, has provided himself with a safe of extraordinary construction. It is said to be burglar-proof, engineer proof, gunpowder-proof, chemical-proof, miner-proof, and expert or dexterity proof. It cannot be fused, melted, wedged, or bored; nor can the lock of the door, which weighs six tons, be picked or tampered with by the most skilful manipulator without bringing down on himself a detector. Granting, however, the possibility of a successful breaking into the safe, it would require sixty hours to accomplish the feat.

The Consul-General of the North German Confederation in London has issued an official advertisement calling on all German subjects who are now residing in Great Britain or Ireland, and who are liable to military service, to report themselves, and proceed at once to Germany. This order has been anticipated by many Prussian subjects in London, some thirty of whom departed, last Saturday evening, by mail-train from Charing-cross to join the army at Berlin, being accompanied to the station by a great number of their countrymen. Much enthusiasm was manifested. On Tuesday the Continental train of the Great Eastern Railway, leaving in the afternoon for Antwerp, via Harwich, carried away a large number of Germans, principally young men. They made no demonstration.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting held at the Mansion House to assist the local committees in their efforts to secure what remains of Wands worth-common for public use and enjoyment. There was a full attendance. It appears that Earl Spencer, as lord of the manor, claims absolute ownership over the common, more than half of which has been already taken from the public; and to resist the attempt to close and build upon the rest the owners and occupiers of property in the neighbourhood have formed themselves into local committees to collect subscriptions for maintaining, by legal process, their and the public rights; and Mr. Peek, the member for Mid-Surrey, as a copyholder of Battersea, has promised, provided a fund of £4000 be raised, to add £1000 to it and himself commence legal proceedings. Resolutions were passed in favour of strenuous efforts to preserve the common, and a good number of subscriptions were promised.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Royal Humane Society it was stated that during the last six months sixty-seven cases, in which the lives of eighty-seven persons were placed in danger, had been brought under the notice of the society, which had granted rewards of various descriptions for the services rendered in saving life; and during the same time four persons were prevented from committing suicide through the vigilance of the society's agents. The silver medallion was awarded in five cases—viz., to Lord Walter Kerr, of H.M.S. Hercules, for saving John Cochrane, ordinary seaman, who fell overboard, in the river Tagus, on April 3, 1869; to Captain B. A. Wake, R.N., of H.M.S. Mars, for saving Patrick Foy, who fell overboard, at Dundee, on Nov. 26 last; to Navigating Sub-Lieutenant T. J. H. Rapson, of H.M.S. Trinulo, and William Shill, a corporal of Marines, for saving Henry Owen, who was in danger of drowning, at Corfu, on Sept. 1 last; to Lieutenant C. Lipramandye, R.N., and William Norton, ordinary seaman, of H.M.S. Warden, for saving Edward Kelly, who fell overboard at sea, off Malta; and to Mr. Robert Francis Briscoe, for saving Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, who had been thrown into a deep well, by the upsetting of a coach, at Bandora-hill, Bombay, on April 23 last.

Yesterday week Sir R. J. H. Harvey, the Norwich banker, late M.P. for Thetford, was found in a shrubbery near his house dangerously wounded by two revolver bullets. The news caused great consternation in the town and county, where the Crown Bank, of which the Baronet was at the head, has large connections. On Saturday the bank was closed by the other partners. They allege that the measure is only of a temporary character. Sir Robert died on Tuesday, and an inquest has been held on his body, the jury's verdict being that he shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

## THE FARM.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT OXFORD.

It is thirty-one years since the society held their first meeting, which took place at Oxford in 1839. The requirements then and now are very different, and the present inclosed ground is over seventy acres. Ninety-four entries of cattle then have increased now to 435, and the horse entries have multiplied tenfold. The implement catalogue is a large volume, extending to over 500 pages; and the mere walking through the sheds is a distance of six miles. There are 406 stands, and 7851 articles—Mr. Barford's No. 1 stand (from Banbury) having no less than 180 different implements; but there is nothing particularly striking or of great novelty, and many of the old exhibitors stand as before. Steam-engines are wonderful, and there are 160 in full operation. Mr. Howard has made great improvement in horse rakes, which received a silver medal. The trials of the churns were continued day after day, with curious results—the old barrel churns retaining their superiority. Mr. Tucker, who won at Carlisle fifteen years ago, won again here. Mr. Bradford, of Manchester, also showed a small churn, and got a prize. It was completely new, and worked on the same movement that turns his washing-machine. The novelties in the miscellaneous classes received the silver medals; among them a fire-annihilator, put to the severest test, was found highly efficacious.

The show of horses was not so large as at the recent meetings. In the agricultural stallions—a good class, judged by Messrs. Biddell, Calder, and Robson—the first prize went to Mr. Welcher's Honest Tom, three times a Royal winner; and Mr. Manning's Young Champion came second. The Duke of Richmond and Earl Beauchamp won first prizes for Clydesdale stallions; and in the Suffolks Mr. Rist's somewhat unproportionate Harwich Emperor was first for aged horses, and his Young Emperor for two-year-olds. There were thirteen thoroughbred stallions—General Peel's Knowsley at their head, and the celebrated Laughing Stock second. In a large but not first-class lot of agricultural mares Mr. Statter's Fanny was first. Mr. R. Waugh was first with Clydesdale mares; and Mr. Capon's executors first with Suffolks. The hunter prizes went to Mr. J. B. Booth's Brian Boru and Mr. Berridge's General; whilst Mr. Robinson's Goahead, with a foal at her side, and Lord Norrey's Kate, were first among the mares.

Shorthorn breeders recall with vivid memory the winnings of Mr. Bates at the former meeting of the society at Oxford—how he showed four animals and won four premiums—the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Langston, Mr. Carrington, and Mr. Baker being the only other breeders of note who competed; there were six bulls there, with the great Duke of Northumberland at their head, and four cows. Mr. John and Mr. Richard Booth, singularly enough, had nothing exhibited then, nor had Mr. Thomas or Mr. John Booth anything now. Private sales have taken the place of prize cups and medals. Since last summer eleven animals have been sold from Warlaby, for the enormous sum of 7000 gs.

At the head of the cattle stood a fine array of sixteen short-horn bulls over three years old. Messrs. Singleton, Aylmer, and Rowstead took some time over them, and eventually placed Mr. Brierley's Bolivar at their head; so that this bull has now stood first at the Royal show as a yearling, two-year-old, and aged bull. Mr. Saunders's Edgar, who came second last year at Manchester, was second again; and his next public appearance is in the sale-ring at Nunwick, when the herd will be sold, on Sept. 23. Mr. Pawlett's Baron Killerby got third this year, being placed over Sovereign, the great Irish prize bull, who seemed fatigued with the long journey from Ireland.

In the two-year-olds a very good roan bull of Mr. Bruce's, called Scotsman, beat Colonel Towneley's Baron Hubback easily, and was quickly bought by Mr. Cochrane for Canada. A white bull, Man's Estate, bred by Mr. T. Bowstead, came third, and Mr. Christy's red Duke of Babraham was highly commended. A strong class of yearlings took longer to judge, and the adjudication completely upset the speculations of the public, which had placed Lord Braybrooke's young bull Heydon Duke to win, but who only got third place, being beaten by Lady Pigot's Bythis first, and Mr. W. Linton's very level white Lord Irwin second. Lord Aylesford's Magdala was H. C. and went to Mr. White for Australia; whilst Mr. Chaloner's Sir Leopold, the first-prize bull at the great Dublin spring show, was unnoticed, and sold on the first day for 250 gs. to go to New Zealand. Mr. Dudding's Robin Hood was first among the bull calves, and one of Mr. Stratton's second. Her Majesty had a young white calf in this class, a son of the noted old Alix, and Colonel Towneley's Baronet was the reserved number. Messrs. C. Howard, M. Stephenson, and S. Rich judged the cows; and the aged class of fifteen had no very fine specimens. Lady Pigot's Queen of Rosalea and Mr. J. How's fat Lady Anne, both had to succumb to a plain red and white cow, Lady Lavinia, one of four of Mr. Garne's, to the great astonishment of the spectators. Mr. Aubrey Mumford, a young breeder in the county, came first with a thick red two-year-old heifer; Mr. Eastwood's Double Butterfly 3rd standing second. The thirty-one yearlings was the best class of the whole, and an exceedingly good one—indeed, many old breeders rarely recollected so fine a show. Mr. McIntosh's Lady Knightley 2nd, the first at Essex, had a severe struggle with Mr. Dudding's Countess of Yarborough, and at last was placed before her. Mr. How's Vesper Queen came third; Mr. Stratton's Flower Girl fourth; and a neat red heifer, sent by Mr. Bolton, from county Wexford, was commended. Lord Fitzhardinge, Lady Pigot, and Mr. Oliver had each a couple, and Mr. Garne four, the best of which Mr. Cochrane also bought for Canada. Among the nineteen heifer calves, Colonel Towneley's Baron Oxford Duchess was first; and a very pretty calf of Mr. Marsh's second.

In the Herefords Sir J. R. Bailey's Stanway came before her Majesty's Prince Leopold; but in the two-year-olds Prince Albert Edward, from the Royal farm, beat Mr. Evans's Manaughty 3rd (second), and Mr. Edwards's Leominster 3rd (third). There were a dozen yearling bulls, in which Mr. Turner's Trojan was placed first; Mr. Harding's Count Fosco stood before Mr. Hill's President for second and third places; but in the calves Mr. Hill's Milton 2nd came next to Mr. Taylor's Oxford Lad first. In the cows Silk, bred by the late Mr. Rogers, eventually got first, Mr. Pitt's Highlass 4th second, and Mr. Tanner's Queen beat Her Majesty's Flora for the third place. Only three in-calf heifers competed, and Mr. Turner's Livia was placed first. As in the shorthorns, the yearling Hereford heifers was a strong, good class, and Mr. Fenn's Leonard 2nd got the £15 premium against Mr. Tudge's Lady Brandon second and Mr. Thomas's Sunbeam third. In calves Mr. Evans was first.

Among an excellent lot of Devons Mr. W. Farthing received the first prize for aged bulls, second for two-year-old bulls and bull-calves, and first for two-year-old heifers; whilst Mr. James Davy took the yearling-bull, the bull-calf, and yearling-heifer prizes. Viscount Falmouth won the first premium for

two-year-old bulls with Narcissus, and second for yearling bulls. Mr. W. Smith got the first prize for cows with Musk, and a very good lot of heifer-calves were almost wholly commended. There was a large and good show of Channel-Island cattle, several being sent direct from the island. Mr. Philip Gaudin, who won the first prize for a very sweet in-calf heifer, stood second in cows to one of Mr. Pulley's bred by Mr. Dauncey. In the one class for bulls Mr. Diller's dark-brown Delhi was first over some bulls sent direct from Jersey. Mr. Middleton exhibited a pair of beautiful heifers, which were sold for 70 gs. each.

Norfolk and Suffolk polls were well represented. Mr. J. Hammond took the prizes for cows and heifers with Norfolks, beating Colonel Tomline's Suffolks, but a Suffolk cow got the second prize, and Lord Sondes's heifer, bred by Mr. Hammond, second for heifers; Mr. Brown got the first for bulls. In the other established breeds the long horns took the premiums for bulls and cows against Kerrys, Sussex, and Brittanys, and a polled Angus won the prize for heifers. The Oxfordshire Society gave a prize for a pair of cows in milk, which Mr. Statter's Ayrshires won.

The sheep classes were all well filled, the breed named after the county being exceedingly numerous and good. Mr. G. Wallis took the first and second premiums for shearling and aged rams, and first for shearling ewes; he had twenty-seven entries. Some of Mr. Treadwell's sheep were disqualified, but he took the £15 for the best ten ewes, three competitors; and Mr. J. Smith the £10 for ram lambs. In the Leicesters, Mr. Boston and Colonel Inge's executors beat Mr. George Sanday and Mr. Hutchinson; and for Cotswolds, Mr. T. Brown was first for shearlings, and Mr. Beale Brown for aged rams. Mr. Gunnell, Mr. Dudding, and Mr. Cartwright's sheep were first among the Lincolns; Lord Walsingham was first, second, and third for shearling Southdown rams; and Sir W. Throckmorton divided his first and third aged sheep. Among the ewes Lord Walsingham was first, Duke of Richmond second, and Mr. Riden third. There was an immense number of Shropshires, in which Mr. Coxon beat Lord Chesham and Messrs. Crane in shearling rams; and Mr. Evans beat Mrs. Beach for aged rams. Lord Chesham, however, came first with ewes. Cheviots competed rather unfairly with the Hampshires, and were beaten, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Rawlence taking the premiums. The prettiest part of the sheep were the horned Dorsets, in which Mr. Mayo and Mr. Farthing showed some beautiful specimens. Many of the sheep were sold to go to Canada, Mr. Cochrane taking the first-prize pen of Cotswold ewes at a high price.

There was a mighty herd of swine, and some of the finest specimens of Berkshires ever collected together. Mr. Griggs showed a perfectly wonderful boar called Prince; and Mr. Swannick had also some fine specimens, with which he took first and second prizes: the first-prize pen of young breeding sows were sold to Mr. Miller, for Canada, at the high price of 41 gs. Mr. A. Stewart was first with a large hairy sow, and several were commended. Messrs. Howard had some large white pigs, and beat Mr. Duckering's Cultivator 5th, a huge monster, for first place in aged boars. Mr. Eden won with the small white breed, and Mr. Walker with sows for the large white breed.

The meeting of the members of the society on Tuesday was numerously attended, and passed off quietly. Mr. Mason's £100 prize (a very handsome cup) for the best-cultivated farm in the district around Oxford, was awarded to Mrs. Millington. Mr. Treadwell stood second; and Mr. Craddock third. The judges had many difficulties to contend with in their decision: it was a very exceptional season; the drought and heat had altered the appearance of the farms since their first visit; one farm might be better in 1869, and another in 1870; they could only take the crops as they stood, and the general management, which, in sheep and pigs, was especially good. Wheat was good, barley deficient, mangolds good, and grass all gone; so that the varied nature of the farms and their distance from each other made it very difficult to come to a conclusion. It was thought at one time that Captain Dashwood and the Brothers Stilgoe might win; but the prize eventually fell to Mrs. Millington. During the first two days a number of animals were sold for America, Australia, and Canada: Mr. McIntosh's first-prize heifer was, for 500 gs., to go to New York; and Mr. Cochrane secured at the close of the third day Mr. Dudding's fine heifer Countess of Yarborough for a large sum. He also offered Mr. Booth 2000 gs. for Lady Fragrant, the Leicester and Manchester first-prize cow, which was, to the satisfaction of many English breeders, refused. Only 1809 entered the show the first day, and 8400 the second, an immense falling off from the 52,000 who entered the two first days at Manchester. Eminently successful as the meeting may be as a show of good stock—especially of sheep and of pigs—it will not be so profitable to the funds of the society.

A thunderstorm passed over a great part of the east coast of Scotland last Saturday, and did considerable damage.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a proclamation for the election of a representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Haddington. The election is to take place at Holyrood House on Aug. 4.

Mr. Julian Goldsmid, a Liberal, was returned for Rochester, on Tuesday, by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Charles James Fox, a Conservative; and at Brecon, on the same day, Mr. Gwynne Holford, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of thirty-four over Mr. Hugh Powell Price, a Liberal.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to make the following alterations in the names of streets in the metropolitan district:—The name St. Andrew-street to be applied to the new line of thoroughfare at the rear of St. Andrew's Church between Holborn and Shoe-lane. The name Snow-hill to be given to the line of thoroughfare from St. Sepulchre's Church to Farringdon-road, Shad-street, Edward-street, York-road, Battersea, to be re-named Wye-street, and the houses re-numbered. Union-road, Battersea, to be called Usk-road. The portion of Cook's-ground, Chelsea, at a right angle with King's-road, to be re-named Glebe-place. The name Holborn-viaduct to be applied to the new line of thoroughfare between the Circus and Newgate-street. The name Holborn-circus to be applied to the circular open space at the western end of the new viaduct. Hanover-terrace, Hanover-villas, and Hanover-terrace-villas, Kensington, to be incorporated under the name Hanover-terrace. The subsidiary names to be abolished and the houses re-numbered in Holland-road, Kensington; Leipsig-road, Camberwell; Cromwell-road, South-Kensington, between Exhibition-road and Queen's-gate; and Angell-road, Brixton. No alteration will be made in the names Cumberland-terrace and Cumberland-street, Paddington. The resolution of the board of May 13 last, directing that the line of thoroughfare known as Victoria-road, Finchley-road, in the parish of Hampstead, be re-named Bloomfield-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered, will be varied so far as relates to the name Bloomfield-road, and the said line of thoroughfare will be called Fairfax-road.





THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT OXFORD: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARD.



## BARON BRUNNOW.

The distinguished German nobleman, Ernest Philip Baron von Brunnow, who has during many years held the post of Russian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Victoria, was born at Dresden, in 1796. His father, who was an officer in the Life Guards of the King of Saxony, belonged to an ancient family in Courland, descended from the Teutonic knights; and he was, therefore, a subject of the Russian Empire. After studying at the University of Leipsic, he entered the diplomatic service in 1818, at the time of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1821 he was sent to London, as Secretary to Count Lieven, his kinsman on the mother's side. In 1823 he became Secretary to Count Woronzow, Governor of Odessa, but accompanied Count Orloff to Turkey on the signing of the Treaty of Adrianople. He was next appointed to a special mission in Wurtemberg and Darmstadt, with regard to the marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander, the present Emperor; but in 1839 and 1840 was again in London, occupied with the negotiations for the settlement of the Syrian and Egyptian questions. For his useful services on this occasion he was rewarded with the appointment of Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Great Britain. He remained here till the war between us and Russia, in 1854, and was intimately acquainted with Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, and the late Earl of Derby, by all of whom he was personally much esteemed. He took part in arranging with Lord Palmerston the treaty of the Dardanelles, in July, 1841; the treaty, or rather convention, for the suppression of the slave trade; and the treaties of 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark, and to regulate the succession to the throne of Greece. It is understood that his influence with the Russian Government was always exerted in



BARON BRUNNOW, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

favour of a moderate and pacific policy. Upon this account, perhaps, he was selected to accompany Count Orloff as second Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris, in 1856, when he met Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley, and signed the terms of peace. He was then appointed to a special mission in London, for the restoration of friendly diplomatic intercourse, after which he performed a similar service for his Government at the Court of Napoleon III. During about two years Baron Brunnow filled the post of Ambassador at Berlin, but once more came to England in March, 1858, and is now about to retire. The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Window and Bridge, of Baker-street.

The monthly return for the eight principal towns of Scotland again shows a mortality below the average. The Registrar-General reports 2111 deaths registered in June, being 141 below the June average for the previous ten years, allowing for increase of population. The deaths, however, reached the annual ratio of 25 per thousand in Edinburgh, and 27 in Glasgow, Leith, and Aberdeen; so that there is still room enough for improvement. Only 16.5 per cent of the mortality was caused by zymotic (epidemic and contagious) diseases—a rate so low as to be almost unprecedented; 39 per cent of the deaths were of children under five years of age. Scarletina caused 67 deaths; fevers, 89; whooping-cough, 68; diarrhoea, 55; cholera, 4; smallpox, 4; diphtheria, 12. The deaths from consumption did not fall in proportion to other classes of disease, but amounted to 16 per cent of the mortality; and the deaths from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs other 15 per cent, without including whooping-cough and croup. The marriages registered in the eight towns were 1347—the greatest number recorded in any month since civil registration commenced, in 1855. The births were 3591.

THE WAR: SOLDIERS LEAVING PARIS.  
SEE PAGE 78.



# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the earlier part of the week a severe panic continued to rage in all departments of the Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities were pressed for sale, and a heavy depreciation took place in values. The quotations were driven down to a very low point. However, the opinion gradually gaining ground that the dispute between France and Prussia will be localised to those countries, the depression became less severe. Investors, attracted by the heavy remuneration offered, commenced operations; and, although the transactions were much too insignificant to in any material degree modify the depression caused by the recent enormous sales, they were hailed as the precursor of purchases of greater magnitude. A slight rally took place in prices; but the depreciation since the commencement of the panic is very heavy. Foreign Bonds show an average decline of about 10 per cent, and Railways of about 9. The Consol Market has been very unsettled. At one time the price fell to 88½, the lowest point touched since 1866; but there was subsequently a recovery to 89½ for Delivery and the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89½ to 90; Bank Stock has marked 222 to 231. India Five per Cents have been done at 110½ to 111½; and India Bonds at 21s. to 26s. prem.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been very unsettled; and although at the present moment there is a tendency to recovery, the fall in prices is very severe:—Caledonian, 73½ to 74; Great Eastern, 33½ to 34½; Great Northern, 116 to 117; Ditto, A, 123 to 124; Great Western, 63 to 64; London and Brighton, 37 to 38; London and North-Western, 122 to 123; Metropolitan, 63 to 64; Midland, 122 to 123; North-Eastern, 130 to 131; and Lombards, 12½ to 13.

Foreign Bonds have been much depressed, and a considerable reduction has taken place in prices:—Brazilian, 1865, 85 to 87; Peruvian, 1865, 83 to 85; Italian, 1861, 4½ to 4½; Mexican, 1864, 12½ to 13; Spanish, 1867, 23½ to 24; Ditto, 1869, 24 to 24½; Turkish, 1865, 54 to 56; Ditto, Five per Cents, 53½ to 54; Ditto, 1869, 45 to 46; Egyptian, 1869, 6 to 6½; and United States 5-20 Bonds, 80½ to 81½.

In sympathy with the rise in the Bank rate, the Joint-Stock Banks and Discount Houses have given notice of the rates of interest allowed for deposits:—Money at call increased from 2 to 2½; seven days' notice, from 2½ to 3; and at fourteen days' notice from 3 to 3 per cent.

The return of the Bank of France for the week shows a falling off of £1,200,000 in the stock of bullion, and an increase of £5,480,000 in the bills discounted.

Biddings for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been:—To Calcutta, £97,500; to Bombay, 100,000; and to Madras, £2500. The minimum was fixed at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras, and tenders at that quotation will receive about 18 per cent above, in full. Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 10½d. will receive in full.

The Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited) has declared the usual interim dividend of 15s. per share, being at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum, absorbing £6538, and leaving £7299 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the City Bank a dividend of 7 per cent was declared, and the reserved fund was increased to £95,000, by the addition of £5000.

A meeting has been held of the Metropolitan Bank. The directors' report has been adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum has been declared.

The Money Market has been very firm, and the Bank directors have raised the official minimum to 3½ per cent. This, however, must be regarded merely as a precautionary movement to check the drain of gold from this country, as the position of the establishment is still inherently strong. Throughout the Continent the value of money has been enhanced. The Bank of France has raised its rate to 3½, of Berlin to 8, Holland to 4, and Brussels to 5½ per cent.

A fair quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week; but there has been a strong demand for export, and large amounts have been withdrawn from the Bank.

The silver market has been firm. Bars have risen to 61½d. to 61¾d. per ounce.

As regards the exchanges, the rates have been entirely nominal.

The report of the London Financial Association (Limited) shows that the total liabilities have been reduced to £167,000, being £47,000 less than at the last meeting. The association continues to hold paid-up securities in various undertakings to the value of £2,159,715. The Muswell-hill property of 500 acres continues to improve in value.

At a meeting of the Bank of Egypt it was shown that there was an available total of £22,115, including a previous balance of £3370. The usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared, absorbing £12,800, and leaving £9615 to be carried forward. At the corresponding period last year the available total was £31,109, and £7000 was then carried to reserve, leaving £10,709 to be carried forward. The paid-up capital is £220,000, and the reserve £100,000.

At a meeting of the Fore-street Warehouse Company (Limited), a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared, absorbing £19,500, and the appropriation of £20,000 to extinguish the amount due to Mr Morrison for goodwill, leaving £15,381 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Mutual Life Assurance Society it was stated that the new business for the past year had consisted of 297 policies, assuring £160,444, at annual premiums amounting to £6038 15s. 2d. The claims on fifty-seven policies amounted to £33,348, the bonuses thereon to £5666; together, £43,214. This amount is £24,000 less than that paid in 1867, and £21,000 less than that paid in 1868. It is also £13,000 less than the estimated rate of mortality. The accumulated fund is £690,157 15s. 5d., £47,860 having been in the past year saved from an income of £101,500. Ten years ago the accumulated fund was £352,798.

At a meeting of the London and Westminster Bank it was shown that, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, paying the income tax, setting apart £2000 towards the buildings of the bank, the net profits for the last half year amount to £183,332 6s. 2d. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; and, by way of further dividend out of the profits, a bonus of 6 per cent upon the paid-up capital of £2,000,000. After these payments are made there will remain £3932 6s. 2d., which the directors have carried to profit and loss account for the current half year.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Owing to the outbreak of hostilities on the Continent the corn trade has been in a state of panic, and on Monday unusual excitement prevailed. There was a good attendance of millers, but supplies of English wheat were short, and an advance of 8s. per quarter was demanded at the opening of business. Millers, however, were not prepared to concede so heavy a rise, and at the close factors accepted 6s. per quarter more money on English wheat, 5s. on Baltic; but as much as 8s. per quarter advance was paid on American descriptions. All spring corn was excited. Barley, maize, and oats may be quoted 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer on the week, while a similar advance has taken place in the value of beans and peas. Linseed has been held at 2s. per quarter more money. The top price of town-made flour has been advanced 7s. per 280 lb.; while foreign and country sacks have commanded a rise of 4s. American barrels have sold at a similar improvement.

**Arrivals this Week.**—English and Scotch: wheat, 150; beans, 30 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 24,920; barley, 5440; malt, 150; oats, 21,180; maize, 7690; peas, 3820 quarters; four, 940 sacks and 13,770 barrels.

**English Cereals.**—Red wheat, 52s. to 53s.; white ditto, 55s. to 60s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s. to 74s.; oats, 22s. to 23s.; beans, 40s. to 52s.; peas, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; four, 35s. to 54s. per 280 lb.

**Imperial Averages.**—38,318 quarters of English wheat sold last week, at an average price of 49s. 8½; 592 barley, at 31s. 2½; and 1423 oats, at 25s. 6½ per quarter.

**Rice.**—The seed market has continued quiet, but prices have ruled very firm in prospect of the interruption of our foreign supplies. Linseed has advanced 2s. per quarter, while rye-seed has commanded extreme rates.

**Colonial Produce.**—The colonial produce markets have been much disturbed by the political complications which have arisen on the Continent. Coffee has ruled very dull, and is now 1½s. to 1½s. per cwt, below the highest rates

lately current. Sugar has changed hands slowly, but at the close more firmness prevailed with regard to prices. There has been more inquiry for rice, in sympathy with the activity in the wheat market; but the fact that many cargoes intended for the Continent will be diverted here, has had the effect of depressing the market. Tens have ruled quiet, and without change. All war articles have been excited. Saltpetre, for instance, has been in demand, at daily-advancing prices, and Bengal landed has sold as high as 30s. Russian hemp has ruled firm, at £34.

**Provisions.**—For butter there has been but little inquiry. Foreign qualities have sold as follows:—Friesland, 114s. to 116s.; Zwoile, 101s. to 112s.; Kampen, 101s. to 112s.; Bosh, 90s. to 94s.; Kiel, 102s. to 116s.; Danish, 102s. to 116s. Hams have been quiet, and the demand for lard has been inactive. Cheese has been steady: E. Ham, 41s. to 45s.; Gouda, 40s. to 50s.; Derby, 48s. to 51s.; and American, 60s. to 68s.

**Hay and Straw.**—There was only a limited supply on sale at the market to-day; and the trade was brisk, and the value of new hay and clover had a further advance of 5s. per load:—Prime old hay, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; prime new hay, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime old clover, 130s. to 145s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; and straw, 21s. to 36s. per load.

**Spirits.**—There has been an active inquiry for rum, and the quotations are the turn dearer. Grain spirits have advanced 4d. per gallon.

**Potatoes.**—There have been moderate supplies of new potatoes on sale, for which the demand has ruled moderately active, at about stationary quotations.

**Hops.**—The market has ruled inactive, notwithstanding the threatened interruption to the import trade. The accounts from the plantations are such as to induce buyers to hold over until the influence of the new yield upon prices shall have been ascertained.

**Wool.**—French and German buyers have now withdrawn from the market, and trade has ruled very dull in consequence. Prices have given way 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on all qualities of colonial wool.

**Oils.**—Lined oil is quoted at £31 10s. spot; and £31 last four months; English brown rape, £43; and £40 10s. to £41 for September–December; refined, £45; foreign, £47 to £48. Olive and coconut have ruled inactive.

**Tallow.**—The market was at one time much excited by the rumour that Russia was about to join Prussia in her contention with France. The closing rates are 46s. for Y.C. on the spot, and 48s. 3d. "buyers" for October–December.

**Coals.**—Holywell Main, 17s.; West Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Wall's-End–Bradford's Hetton, 16s. 9d.; Wall's-End–Hetton, 18s.; Wall's-End–South Hetton, 17s. 9d.; Wall's-End–Hartlepool, 17s. 3d.; Wall's-End–Heugh Hall, 17s.; Wall's-End–Kelloe, 16s. 6d.; Wall's-End–South Kelloe, 17s.

**Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).**—The cattle trade has again been characterised by a fair amount of animation, notwithstanding the hot weather. The supply of beasts has been moderate. Prime breeds have been in request, at full prices; otherwise the market has been rather quiet, on former terms. The show of sheep has been tolerably good. The trade, on the whole, has been steady, and full prices have been realised. Lambs have been steady. Calves have changed hands to a fair extent.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 26s.; and quarter-old-store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 1230; sheep and lambs, 14,310; calves, 165; pigs, 55. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep and lambs, 4000; calves, 505; pigs, 20.

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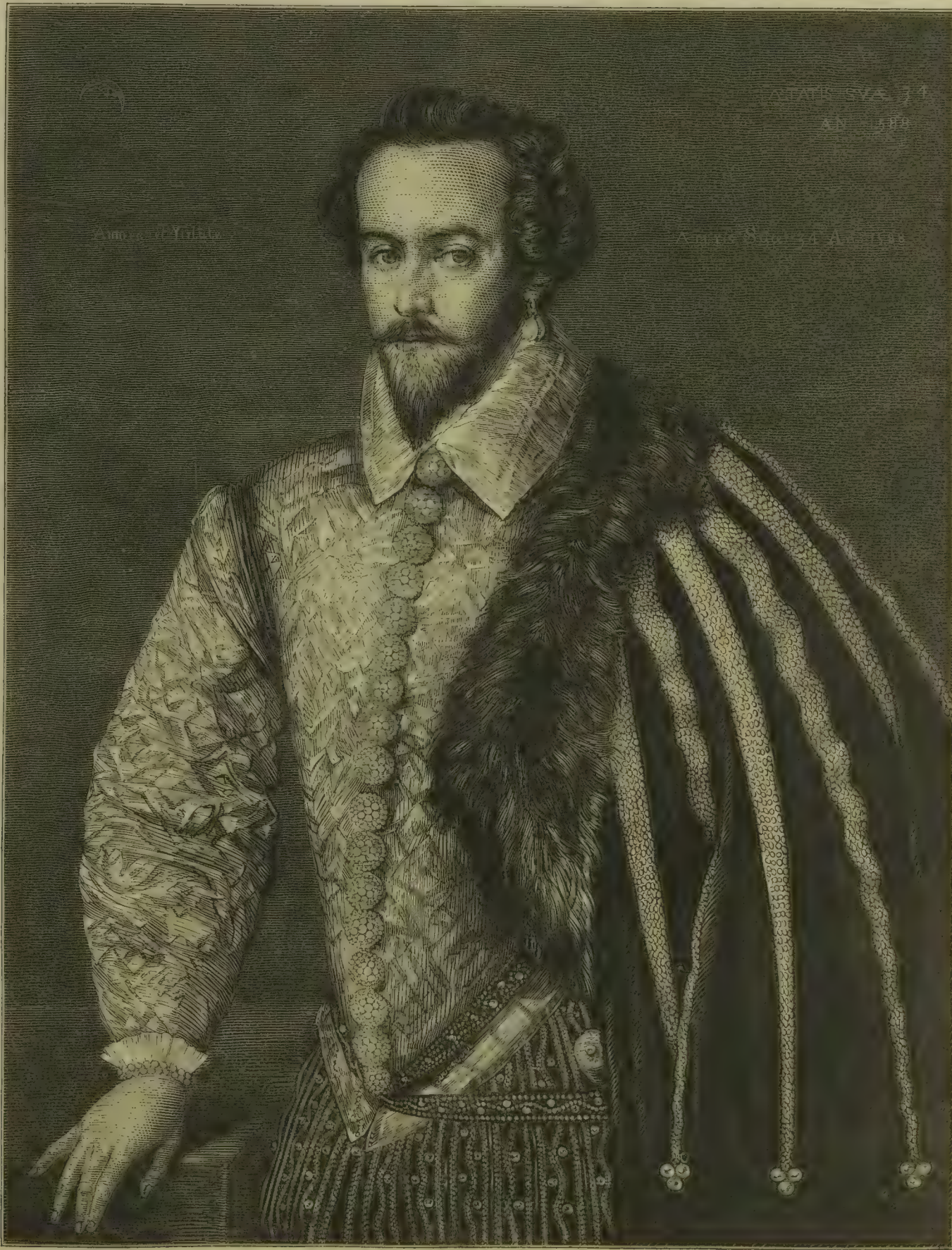
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FINE ART SUPPLEMENT

JULY 23, 1870.

TO THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



SIR WALTER RALEIGH, BY ZUCCHERO.



## THE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

## "THE MORNING SLEEP."

The subject of our Coloured Illustration, "The Morning Sleep," has always been a favourite with our poets and painters, and considered the most perfect picture of peace and innocence that either eye or mind could rest upon. There is a something in the sweet sleep of childhood that seems to touch the dim borderland of heaven, only felt by a fond mother when, watching over her heart's darling, she sees it smile in its sleep. Then she believes that angels are communing with her child, and sometimes pales at the thought that they are whispering of the joys of heaven to allure it away from her. Her great comfort when it is called away is that beautiful belief—that it was but lent to her for a little while, that she might see how pure are the spirits that people the abodes of eternal bliss; that she has sent another to add to the child choir of heaven, and that its lisping here were but faint notes of the full song of heavenly love hymned by young cherubim and seraphim, in the white light of Him who said "Of such are the kingdom of heaven."

How sweet is the morning sleep of childhood in the green and flower-carpeted country, where the pure air comes dancing down from heaven to alight on the sloping hills and pleasant valleys made musical by silver-voiced waters far away from the noise and smoke of gasping cities! There its lullaby is the gentle lowing and bleating of herds and flocks, the skylark's song above and the milkmaid's carol below, while the leaves are ever fanning themselves and giving motion to the fragrant air, which is impregnated by every blossom that unfolds itself while every branch is "musical with bees."

In the close, crowded City court the morning sleep of childhood is broken by the stir of life which sets every poisonous breath in motion that was inhaled during slumber, feeding on itself while confined. The snow-white lamb, long since up and feeding among the dew-sprinkled daisies, could not make its bleating heard through such a dense plague-laden atmosphere; yet a dearer lamb—the image of the God-child, over whose face played the golden rays of sunrise that darted through the chinks of the stable in Bethlehem—breathes heavily in the stifling room while it sleeps, and moans in its troubled slumber, where no lamb of the fold under the watchful eye of a careful shepherd would be permitted to lie down and take its rest when the day-star sinks in the west. When it awakes—should not the kind Angel of Death touch its eyelids and turn them into white blue-veined marble as it passes—when it wakes and peeps out of its stived-up home, it will have no need to raise its thin, wasted hand on the doorstep to screen the sunshine from its pale, unhealthy-looking face, for the grey shadows of the houses that ever fall upon and fill the court keep the glory of heaven from all but the chimney-pots and the high roofs. No breeze comes there flapping its flower-scented wings to lift the yellow silk-like hair from the dry forehead; but hurries with a rush past the narrow court, with its foul smells, into the open country, and leaves the half-awakened sleeper to inhale the reek from half-washed linen on the clothes-lines and the choking gases from the cesspools, down which the soapsuds are poured. In such like places they know nothing about the "sweetness and light" which the modern reformer hopes to see every house supplied with in "the good time coming."

How delighted children are to run or creep about the room undressed! It is the cheek mothers and nurses put on this natural love of freedom that causes so much rebellion among our infant troops. Often have we begged a few minutes' grace before they were led to execution—washing and dressing—when we have visited the children of some friend, whom our well-known voice has aroused from their morning sleep, causing them to flutter out of their pretty warm nests like young birds, with joyful leaps, their little arms having a waving motion like half-"penned" wings. What a pleasant resurrection, this awakening of little angels from their morning sleep! for who can tell what company they were keeping before awakened?

What beautiful coverlets have we seen spread over the morning sleep of these pretty nestlings in our younger days; for there are no such patchwork quilts as those old heirlooms which have covered the beds of generations of children! Some far-back great-grandmother commenced the centre, which might be either a sun or a comet, and left her granddaughter—then a grandmother—surrounding the orange centre with stars of more colours than science has yet discovered, with all its knowledge of astronomy. She passed away; and another widened the work with lozenge and diamond shaped patterns, until it was large enough to cover her children; then she slid down the dim steep of Time which borders on Eternity. Only in these ancient patchwork coverlets can we find the patterns of the dresses worn by our forgotten grandmothers, for few of the old portrait-painters had either the skill or the patience to paint those flowery garments, resemblances to which are seen covering the cradle of the sleeping child in our Illustration.

Where are the wide, straddling go-carts, in which a child used to push itself about long before it was able to walk without holding, on the four castors, which were nearly a yard apart, while at top it encompassed the child's waist, and left the head and arms free! Gone, too, is the swing chair which lifted up on the four cords, suspended from the ceiling, and, when the child was seated, came down with a rattle over its head, and formed itself into a comfortable seat out of which there was no possibility of falling. As for cradles, anything box-shaped to which a pair of rockers could be nailed was considered good enough to rock the children of the poor in the days of our childhood, "a long time ago."

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, according to the *Dundee Advertiser*, is to shoot this season over the Glenmuick moors and forest, and the Prince of Wales will allow Prince Edward and his party to occupy Birk Hall.

The *Morning Post* says that when the Prussian fleet left Plymouth last week it was given out by the officers on board and at the local consulate that the destination of the fleet was Madeira. It has transpired that on the arrival of the fleet at Plymouth it was met by a secretary of the Prussian Embassy, who delivered to Prince Adalbert despatches, immediately on receipt of which the fleet proceeded to Kiel, taking with it English Channel pilots.

Miss Rye left Liverpool on Thursday week, in the Allan mail-steamship *Prussian*, on voyage to Canada with another company of emigrants under her charge: 120 of them were children, among the girls being 50 from the Liverpool Industrial Schools, 15 from Bristol, 11 from Chichester, 2 from Cheltenham, and 10 from Holborn (London). There were also 17 adult women, 10 boys, 3 governesses, and 1 matron. Miss Rye has already made engagements for forty of the children as helps in Canadian families, and no difficulty in suitably placing the remainder of the emigrants is apprehended.

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The accomplished English gentleman, soldier, scholar, statesman, courtier, sailor, colonist, and philosopher, who shone in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but the lustre of whose name is yet unfaded, looks indeed like himself in the noble portrait we have engraved. It is the one by Zuccheri, in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington, out of which a number of the portraits of other English worthies have been selected for reproduction in this Journal. They will appear from time to time in its pages. Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurous life, and its unfortunate end, which is one of the foulest blots on a disgraceful page of history, are familiar to every reader. But a few dates and facts gathered up here will save the trouble of referring to biographies, which may not happen to stand upon the book-shelves, for the purpose of refreshing memory on some particular point.

He was a Devonshire man, in an age of famous Devonshire men—Drake, foremost on the sea, Gilbert, Carew, Grenville, and others with whom Raleigh was intimately connected. Some of these belonged to North Devon, to the vales of the Taw and Torridge, the port of Bideford, and that district which Mr. Kingsley has described in his "Westward Ho!" Others were of good old families dwelling for centuries, before and since that period, on the banks of the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, and the Plym, which flow down from the high central moorland to enrich the soil of South Devon, with its soft fresh verdure and its hedgerows of leafy elms. Walter Raleigh had his birth and parentage in South Devon; but his mother, Catherine Champenowne, first married to Otho Gilbert, Esquire, of Compton Priory, secondly, to Walter Raleigh, Esquire, of Fardel, came from the neighbourhood of Totnes, on the Dart, where the Champenownes still hold a good position among the landed gentry. The local name of "Raleigh," always pronounced *Rarleigh*, belongs to the south-eastern part of the county, where it is preserved in that of a place called Colaton Raleigh, near Sidmouth.

Young Walter himself was born in 1552, about three miles from Exmouth, at Hayes Farm, East Budleigh, where the ancient house that was the home of his childhood, with all its sixteenth-century furniture undisturbed, was shown to visitors not long ago. East Budleigh is simply a rural village; but the adjacent Budleigh Salterton, so called as being the "salter town," is the prettiest place along the Devonshire coast; a sequestered nook, overgrown with wild flowers, between the seaward downs, clad with heather and fragrant thyme, and the fair green hills of the inland country; a decent street enlivened by its babbling brook; a beach of fair smooth white pebbles, round or oval, cast up from the bed of the ocean; lofty cliffs of dark red sandstone, broken into ravines, which are filled with tangle of the briar-rose, the woodbine, and other rustic plants; and, close inshore, the deep blue sea, whose exulting waves plunge upon the stoneheaps with a roar of delight. This is the scenery amidst which young Raleigh spent his boyhood, sometimes listening, perhaps, with one of the Gilberts, his half-brothers, to the stirring tales of a weatherbeaten mariner, the group delineated by Mr. Millais in his picture at the Royal Academy Exhibition. That he was always fond of Budleigh and Budleigh Salterton, we know from a letter he wrote in the days of his greatness, when he desired to purchase Hayes Farm.

He was still a boy, however, when his parents sent him to Oriel College, Oxford, and he left that place of learning in 1569, under eighteen years of age. It was to join the company of a hundred gentlemen volunteers, raised by his kinsman, Henry Champenowne, with Queen Elizabeth's approval, to help the Protestants in the French civil war, under the Prince de Condé and Admiral Coligny. Raleigh was present at the battle of Moncontour, where the Protestant army suffered a defeat. He went through several campaigns, and remained in France six or seven years. Soon after the peace of 1576, which secured the French Protestants their freedom of worship, he went to take part in a similar contest in the Netherlands, serving under Sir John Norris in the English force sent to aid the Prince of Orange and the States of Holland to shake off the cruel yoke of Spain.

We happened, three or four years since, to receive from a correspondent in Australia, who had emigrated from Devonshire long before, a curious relic of the habits and tastes of Raleigh at this time of his life. A copper tobacco-box, engraved by some Dutch artist with quaint political and satirical emblems of the struggle between Holland and Spain, had been found, with some papers, which are unfortunately destroyed, in a chest bearing the initials W. R., dug up from the ruins of Compton Priory; and had since come into the hands of our correspondent. The use of tobacco was certainly known to the Spaniards and Dutchmen, and frequently practised in Europe long before that herb was imported by Raleigh into England, which was in 1586. It is probable that many of his English comrades, in the war of the Netherlands, were smokers as well as he; nor could they have found a better remedy, we suppose, for the damps and fogs they were exposed to while encamped in the marshes of Holland.

One of these comrades, Colonel Richard Bingham, a roving and speculating genius, who had formed a scheme for the plantation of America, exerted a great influence over young Raleigh. Between marching and fighting, Raleigh had given his leisure to books narrating the expeditions of Columbus, Cortes, and Pizarro. His own half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had written a treatise on the north-west passage to the East Indies, and now got a Royal patent to colonise the still unoccupied parts of North America. Raleigh accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert in his first voyage, which proved a failure, the small squadron being attacked and dispersed by a Spanish fleet. Returning in 1579, Raleigh next held a Captain's commission in Ireland, under the Lord Deputy Grey and the Duke of Ormond, to suppress the Desmond and Geraldine rebellion, which was assisted by a foreign invasion. After these transactions he took his place at Elizabeth's Court, where the gallantry of his manners and his skill in the arts of politeness soon made him a favourite. The rival Court factions of the Earl of Leicester and Lord Treasurer Burleigh were then contending against each other. Sir Philip Sidney, nephew to Leicester, was the ornament of one party; and the graceful accomplishments of Walter Raleigh made him a valuable member of the other. He seems to have been appointed to wait on the French Ambassador, who came to ask the hand of Elizabeth for the Duke of Anjou, and he was afterwards one of the noblemen and gentlemen who escorted that Prince to Antwerp on his return.

Raleigh continued meanwhile to cherish his hopes of Transatlantic adventure. He fitted out, at his own cost, a ship of 200 tons, named the *Raleigh*, which formed part of the squadron conducted by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1583, to reach India by way of Newfoundland. Raleigh, personally, did not go this time, and the enterprise failed, with the loss of Sir Humphrey's life by shipwreck. But this did not deter Raleigh from prosecuting his scheme. He believed, from various testimonies and conjectures, that the part of North America which is familiar to us in the Atlantic coast of the United States, from the waters of Newfoundland to those of the Gulf of Mexico, was divided into several islands,

between which he expected to sail to India. Having obtained from her Majesty a patent, granting to himself and his heirs all such lands as he should discover, but reserving to the Crown a fifth part of their gold and silver ore, he sent forth two ships, under Captains Amadas and Barlow, which reached the shore of North Carolina in July, 1584, and proceeded north to Virginia. The name last mentioned was given to the new country in honour of the Virgin Queen, upon the return of the successful explorers. Raleigh's patent was confirmed by Act of Parliament. He was elected, with Sir William Courtenay, M.P. for his native shire, and received the honour of knighthood, with a more lucrative gift, that of a monopoly for the sale of wines, by which he acquired considerable wealth. A joint-stock company was now formed by Sanderson, a merchant of London, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Adrian Gilbert, another of his half-brothers, to find the North-West Passage. The voyages of Davis to the Arctic Seas were made under their auspices. But Raleigh and his partners sent a fleet to Virginia, under his relative Sir Richard Grenville. A party of intending colonists, with Ralph Lane at their head, were landed at Roanoke. They got into difficulties, however, when Grenville left them to return home, and they might have been starved, or murdered by the savages, but Sir Francis Drake came in time to relieve them. Raleigh himself never visited his settlement in Virginia, but he sent thither, in 1587, a fresh party of settlers, governed by Mr. John White, with twelve assistants, who founded the city of Raleigh, now capital of North Carolina. The introduction of tobacco into England, if due to Sir Walter, must be referred to the date of Ralph Lane's coming home. The pleasant anecdotes upon this occasion are well known: how Sir Walter's servant, alarmed to see the smoke pouring out of his master's mouth, thought he was on fire, and emptied a tankard of ale on his face to quench the flame; how also the Queen lost a wager to Sir Walter, who had made her a bet that he could weigh the smoke of a given quantity of tobacco, which he did by weighing its ashes, and deducting this weight from that of the tobacco before he smoked it. The physicians of the time commended this herb for its medicinal effects.

The Spanish Armada, in 1588, came to interrupt these occupations. Sir Walter Raleigh, with his friends, Lord Grey, Sir John Norris, Sir Richard Grenville, Sir Richard Bingham, Ralph Lane, and several others, formed the council of war to prepare our national defences. A few months before, Raleigh had been appointed Seneschal of the Duchy of Cornwall and Lord Warden of the Stanneries, having the superintendence of the Cornish tin-mines. He was now, therefore, placed in command of 5000 Cornishmen and Devonshire men, with the commission of Lieutenant-General, to organise the militia of those western counties. Having performed this task, he next collected the forces of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, and fortified Portland, where he took up his own post to await the invader. These preparations on land, while the Queen reviewed her troops in Leicester Camp at Tilbury Fort, were but a part of the warlike bustle inspired by the patriotic zeal and courage of the English people. Our fleet, consisting altogether of 117 vessels, with 11,000 men on board, was divided into the squadrons of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, at the mouth of the British Channel; and that of Lord Henry Seymour, with the Count of Nassau's Dutch squadron, to blockade the coast of Flanders and the port of Calais. The glorious story of the nine days' running fight up the Channel, from July 20 to July 29, when the English, by their seamanship and gunnery, cut to pieces the hugest naval armament ever seen in their narrow seas, is perfectly familiar to us all. Sir Walter Raleigh was on board our fleet during the grand battle off Portland on the 23rd; and the tactics then adopted by its commander, Lord Howard of Effingham, were chiefly due to his suggestion.

In the following year, when the English Government, by way of retaliation, sent a fleet and an army, furnished by voluntary contributions, to wrest Portugal from the Spanish monarchy, Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the volunteers at Corunna and Lisbon. On this occasion, it appears, he met the new Court favourite, the Earl of Essex, and quarrelled with him. The dispute between them, after their return, deprived Raleigh of the Queen's good graces and drove him to Ireland. He had received, like other gentlemen who helped to suppress the Munster rebellion, an extensive grant of forfeited land, about 12,000 acres, now forming the beautiful demesne of the Duke of Devonshire. It yielded no rent or profit, but cost him £200 a year to keep it. He went to see how this estate could be improved, and then visited Edmund Spenser, the poet, who resided on his own estate at Kilkoman Castle. Spenser's agreeable pastoral, "Colin Clout," gives an account of his interview with "the Shepherd of the Ocean," as he calls Raleigh; and it is evident that Raleigh, not Sir Philip Sidney, was the person who encouraged Spenser to compose "The Faerie Queene." It was Raleigh who presented the poet to Queen Elizabeth, called in his poetry Cynthia or Gloriana.

The next adventure of Raleigh was in the second expedition, fitted out by himself and Sir John Hawkins, in 1591, to intercept the Spanish galleons laden with silver from South America. The first expedition, led by Sir Richard Grenville, had failed at the Azores, where a bloody engagement took place, in which Grenville was killed. Raleigh's whole fortune was invested in the equipment of the privateers and pay of the sailors. He sailed in one of his own ships, but was recalled before he had reached the open sea. The Queen had discovered an amour between Raleigh and one of her maids of honour, Elizabeth Throckmorton, which excited her severe anger. Raleigh and the lady were both imprisoned in the Tower. Being released after a short confinement, he married Miss Throckmorton, and retired to his manor of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire—which was lately the home of Mr. Macready. He again sat in the House of Commons, debated questions of trade and foreign policy, addressed flattering letters to his Royal mistress, the vain old flirt of sixty, whom he affected to regard with a romantic passion, and corresponded with Cecil on State affairs. But his bold and active disposition was not satisfied with these employments or with the literary and scientific studies which entertained his leisure. He formed a project for the discovery and conquest of the fabled El Dorado, the marvellous land of gold in South America, in the existence of which he sincerely believed. Sailing from Plymouth with five vessels, in February, 1595, he captured the Spanish settlement in Trinidad, and ascended the River Orinoco, when he was obliged to return to England. A book which he wrote, extolling the riches and attractions of this country of Guiana, revived his fame at home. In the next year he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the fleet, under Howard and Essex, which forced the harbour of Cadiz and destroyed the Spanish navy, an action of the greatest merit and value, in which Raleigh, who was wounded, played a brilliant part. In 1597 he held a similar command in the expedition to the Azores, and took Payal, without waiting for Essex, his superior officer. Sir Walter, by these deeds of skill and valour, regained the favour of his Sovereign: he was reappointed Captain of the Royal Guard, and made also Governor of Jersey.

A personal enmity now grew up between him and Essex; and it cannot be denied that Raleigh joined in the malignant intrigues by which Sir Robert Cecil effected the ruin of that



imprudent nobleman, whose death by the axe, Elizabeth's worst act of tyranny and cruelty, prefigured the fate reserved for Raleigh under King James. It appears, moreover, that Raleigh accepted bribes, from some concerned in the treasonable attempts imputed to Essex, for helping them to escape prosecution. His conduct in all these transactions, as well as the haughtiness of his behaviour and his rapacious greediness of money, caused him to be disliked by many of the Court. Sir Robert Cecil, who had made use of him as a tool to undermine the Earl of Essex, began to treat him coldly; and a sullen strife gradually arose between these two, which did not break out into avowed hatred till the death of Elizabeth, in 1602. The new King was speedily persuaded by Cecil to withdraw the marks of Royal esteem which had been conferred on Sir Walter. But this was not enough; and, within three months afterwards, Raleigh found himself accused of treason, and of divers conspiracies with Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cobham, and others, to dethrone James and to set up Arabella Stuart, or else some Pretender in the Spanish interest. These charges were wholly unproved, but he was tried with gross unfairness, sentenced to death, and remanded to the Tower. His imprisonment, lasting thirteen years, until March, 1615, has been related by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his recent book, "Her Majesty's Tower." Sir Walter beguiled this long confinement with philosophy and poetry, the composition of his learned and eloquent "History of the World," and the conversation and correspondence of his distinguished friends, as well as of his faithful wife, permitted to visit him daily in his prison. The King's eldest son, Prince Henry, a youth of high promise, delighted to talk with Raleigh, and used to say, "No one but my father would keep such a bird in a cage."

The opportunity of his liberation arrived in 1615, after the death of Cecil, through the revival of the scheme for opening a gold-mine in Guiana. Raleigh was placed in charge of thirteen vessels, and of a numerous company, with which he reached the mouth of the Orinoco; but an attack of illness prevented him from going up the river. This was in November, 1617. The party which he sent up, led by Captain Keymis, with Raleigh's son, Walter, could find no gold-mines, and came back to the ships, having suffered much loss. There was a complication of disasters, including an unlucky dispute and fight with some Spaniards, though England was then at peace with Spain, and a mutiny of the sailors in Sir Walter's fleet. The news of these events, when reported in London, inflamed the mind of James I. to furious displeasure, which was artfully kept alive by the personal foes of Raleigh, and by the crafty agents of Spain. James was at that time bent on the marriage of his son, Prince Charles, to the Spanish Infanta, and Raleigh was to be made a victim. Almost immediately on his return to England, he was again cast into prison. Having received no formal pardon since he was sentenced to death in 1603, he could not be tried again; but it was decreed, by the King in Council, that the sentence should now be put in execution. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, Oct. 29, 1618, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, behaving at the last with exemplary dignity and serenity, as well as with manly courage.

The character of this eminent person, as we have seen, was not free from serious faults; but he was less venal than Sir Robert Cecil, and his loyalty and patriotism are beyond impeachment. His manifold talents and accomplishments, his political sagacity in council, his achievements in warfare by sea and land, his admirable contributions to English literature, his personal intimacy with Spenser, with Bacon, and probably with Shakespeare, whom he must have met at the Mermaid in Chapside, make his life an interesting chapter in our national history. The Portrait shows him in the splendid attire he often wore at Court; his satin doublet blazing with a thousand jewels, in the gorgeous fashion of that age; but his lofty forehead pregnant with great thoughts, and his eye and lips charged with commanding persuasion. He appears what he was—a fine specimen of English manhood.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

A vigorous effort is at length being made to decorate—that is to say, complete—St. Paul's Cathedral, and thus wipe out one of the greatest reproaches to our Protestantism, our patriotism, and our art. We last week reported and commented on the great meeting held at the Mansion House in furtherance of the object, at which meeting was read a list of subscriptions amounting to nearly £25,000—i.e., nearly one tenth of the whole sum required. We had also previously taken the opportunity from time to time to point out the reasons why we ought no longer to delay completing the masterpiece of our greatest architect in accordance with his intentions and wishes; and we had reviewed step by step the progress already made in the work. Appeals for further aid have now been made, and will doubtless continue to be made, by personages of the highest dignity and authority in Church and State; it only remains for us, therefore, to submit such suggestions as may be set out of place in a strictly critical column, and which may appear to us likely, if adopted, to contribute to the great work being prosecuted in the most suitable and worthy manner.

The circumstance attending the renewed effort to procure the completion of the cathedral must be regarded with satisfaction. The committee for conducting the decoration has, according to the published list, been considerably strengthened in number, and now includes a few artists of distinction. We think, however, that the principle of admitting to the committee members of the artistic profession should be carried further. We would recommend the formation of a sub-committee of advice and superintendence, to consist, say, of members of the Royal Academy (sculptors and architects, as well as painters) and of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and which should be empowered to approve or reject proffered designs and have control over their execution. A model design for the proposed decorations has, it is true, been prepared by the accomplished surveyor of the cathedral, Mr. Thorne; but it is impossible to conceal that the details of this design have not been received with universal satisfaction. Moreover, some of the decorations actually executed, particularly the painted-glass windows, have evoked strong expressions of disapproval in several quarters. Unanimous approbation of any design, however excellent, is not, we fear, to be expected; but a committee composed and empowered to advise we suggest would furnish the best procurable guarantee. The mistakes which might prove the reverse of creditable to contemporary art would be not likely to be made; and, with such a guarantee, many additional subscriptions might be tented from the doubtful or wavering.

We must not allow the apparently too common impression to pass unchallenged that it is simply and purely the designs of men which it is proposed to carry out. So far from this we know little of the architect's ideas beyond the fact that he wished to see the interior of the cathedral embellished with coloured marbles, "rich and durable mosaics," and gilding. To this we should add that in one of his last letters he said that the painting and gilding of the east end of the church over the communion-table was

intended to serve until such time as materials could be procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars of the richest marble, supporting a canopy appropriately decorated. It is clear, therefore, that the whole of the details of the decoration—the choice of marbles, the arrangement of colours, the application of the gilding, the character of the stained windows and mosaics—must be trusted to modern designers. It is incumbent, therefore, on those who undertake or have control over this most difficult and responsible task, that every possible precaution should be used to obtain the best designs; that the work should be proceeded with cautiously; and that every tentative means should be employed to prevent failure, such as experimental coloration of the walls, temporarily fixing of mosaic cartoons, and so forth. As one instance of a detail which may require reconsideration in the model of the altar, we are told (we do not remember to have noticed this feature when the model of the interior was exhibited in Trafalgar-square) that the four columns which support the canopy are similar in design to the columns in one of Raphael's cartoons—that is, the columns of the Beautiful Gate of the Temple in the cartoon of "Peter and John Healing the Lame Man." Now, these columns, as our readers will remember, are spiral in form; but we do not think that Wren gave authority for such form. The form has an exuberant, playful, picturesque effect, and would give isolation to the altar, but would not harmonise with the lines of the building. The design is confessedly un-original; and, further, it would suggest comparisons with the bronze baldachino of St. Peter's, at Rome, all needless comparison with which church should, we think, be avoided. As regards the painted windows already erected, our readers are in possession of our opinions. The defects of these windows are that they are designed in an academic, trite, essentially foreign mannerism, uncongenial to English taste; that the treatment is inappropriate to the material; and the colouring of the glass itself (of Bavarian manufacture) is not durable, as proved by experience in Glasgow cathedral, and as is still more likely to prove the case in the atmosphere of London. We think that native artists and manufacturers capable of executing windows equally or more worthy of St. Paul's were to be found; and we regret the precipitancy which commissioned nearly the whole of the windows, or at least the cartoons for them, before public opinion had expressed itself on their merits. We trust we need not add that these observations are made in no carping spirit of fault-finding, but with a sincere desire to see the grandest monument of the Protestant communion completed speedily and in the best possible manner.

### SOME NEW PICTURES BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.

Some new pictures by M. Doré have been added to the exhibition of his works at the gallery in New Bond-street. These additions, like the works already in the collection, are widely diversified in subject. The diversity is so marked (notwithstanding the palpable repetition of former ideas in two or three instances) that the first collective impression is that of wonder at an apparent versatility of power rarely found in a modern artist. Separate works may be more or less false or forced in conception, and may betray crude and obvious technical artifices for effect; yet, in growing astonishment at seeing the same facility of resource manifested in subjects and aims the most various, we are apt to credit to individual works merits beyond those which they actually possess. Such facility must, however, be accepted for no more than it is worth; and dazzling impressions of versatility must be subjected to calm critical analysis. In art, not quantity nor variety, but quality, is the only true test of value. Leonardo, and Raphael, and Michael Angelo were at least as versatile as M. Doré. It is not to this, however, that they owe their fame, but solely to the surpassing excellence of individual works. M. Doré's ambition seems to have been to range over the whole realm of art, not to attain perfection in any particular direction. Hence his works—at least his pictures—have, in our judgment, really no high sterling art-merit whatever; and we have no hesitation in saying that, the novelty and vogue once over, not one will be cared for by posterity.

We record this opinion deliberately and decisively because we consider M. Doré's example may be pernicious to painters, and certainly is so to the public taste. The sensationalism which is at the root of nearly all that he produces alone condemns his works to an inferior rank. In Paris, where there is a higher standard of art, at least technically considered, he is held in very far less esteem than by the uncritical, sensation-loving London public. As a designer he has undoubtedly a genuine original gift of grotesque humour, together with astonishing fertility and facility of composition. The phenomenon of his productiveness is, however, rather one of vivid, richly-stored memory—of untiring mental activity—of academic training, and of "l'audace et toujours de l'audace," than of original artistic invention. If we analyse his designs we shall find that the principles upon which he works are comparatively neither numerous, profound, nor new, but common to decorative art in general. If they strike the spectator as novel, it is in general because they are pushed to the very extreme of exaggeration. Repetition or contrariety of forms, contrasts or compliments of light and shade, daring exaggeration wherever it can heighten the effect of character, expression, or action, and fearless reliance on indicative suggestiveness of execution, are the simple principles which, selected according to the subject in hand, and with a slight transposition of the elements account for all, or nearly all, the kaleidoscopic variety of M. Doré's works.

The proof of this is found in the fact that, however diversified the subject, the artist is invariably a mannerist, and his mannerism is recognisable at a glance. Of how narrow the painter can be in the application of these principles we have an example in the "Spring in the Forest," which is simply a reproduction of former compositions of a vista of innumerable tree-stems drawn up to unconscionably lanky proportions, through which, in place of gloom, is seen thin streaks of cold vernal light. In the "Ruins of the Château of Haut Barr and Geroldseck," an absurdly incredible altitude is given to the slanting wall of a tower; and exaggeration of another sort appears in the coarsely-forced tricky contrasts of the hot-hued foliage and dark-blue shadows. Yet another instance of violent colouring is found in the "Spanish Peasants at a Street Corner." The "Mont Blanc" has no true Alpine character; quantities of white pigment are dashed on the canvas with reckless bravura, so as to look something like fields of snow and glacier; but there is no more art or truth in the representation than would satisfy a scene-painter or decorator. The "Flight into Egypt" is a trite, academical group of figures, to which impressive sentiment is sought to be given by relieving the group against an effect of sunset.

The last of the new pictures on our list, and the one on which M. Doré has evidently chosen to expend most pains, is "Christian Martyrs in the Reign of Diocletian." The scene is the interior of the Roman Coliseum, lit by an unseen moon, the seats all vacant, but the arena thickly strewn with corpses on and amidst which many wild beasts are feeding and prowling. Angels hover in the air stretching far away into the starry sky. This is a subject congenial to the painter's morbid

relish for the horrible; but, to do him justice, he has not indulged his taste to the disgusting extent to which he has done so on former occasions with similar opportunities. Comparatively little blood is to be seen; the bodies are not mangled, torn asunder and disembowelled, nor are arms, and legs, and heads dragged hither and thither, as might be expected. You merely see in the darkness that some of the wild creatures are, in obedience to their instincts, still gratifying their appetites, some are toying with their prey like a cat with a mouse, though the victims appear to be already dead, some stalk away satiated, stretching their limbs, others roar and fight. The knowledge of feline character and ways evinced in the representation of the wild beasts is the most noticeable thing in the picture. But that such should be the case is proof positive of an inexpressibly vulgar, an unutterably sensual, and, we must add, base conception. Representation of Roman amphitheatrical arenas with lions and tigers and Christian martyrs we have seen of various kinds, but always the paramount aim of the artist has been to ennoble, not degrade, the martyr by showing his heroic, superhuman fortitude. Here the paramount aim has been to excite—by means acquired from observations made at feeding time in the Zoological Gardens or the Jardin des Plantes—the feelings of loathing with which we should, were we compelled to become the unwilling witnesses, regard a midnight orgie of brutes of prey on dead bodies of Christian martyrs. Such a treatment of such a theme is only what we might look for from one who, as a memorial of his friend, has painted his stiffened corpse, who has made a show thereof and capital therefrom. Mr. Ruskin somewhere says to the effect that the works of this favourite illustrator of the Bible among Calvinistic Protestant Englishmen are full of the elements of sin and death. Without going this length, we can but regard the leading motive of this picture as in the nature of a crime against art, humanity, and religion. There is, too, an unpardonable covert insolence in all that sensational art, too rife in the French school, which is calculated to play upon and outrage, to no moral purpose, the finer feelings of our nature, such as the sacred sentiments of pity and reverence. M. Doré seems to have had some dim consciousness of this objectionableness of his treatment when he introduced the angels into this picture. Their introduction is, however, but a lame, illogical, inconsequential device, and, in itself, a bit of scenic sensationalism. The martyrs are dead, but their spirits are not made visible: ergo, the angels are not there to receive them. For what purpose, then, are they there unless it be as useless impotent witnesses of a sight offensive to men, if not to denizens of heaven? Moreover, the angels are very prosaically conceived: they are not self-luminous or diaphanous essences, but corporeal beings, lighted, like other substantial objects, by the common material light of the moon.

The Royal Academy has resolved to entirely remodel its Architectural School. Owing to want of space when in Trafalgar-square, the Academy was prevented appropriating any special room exclusively for the teaching of architecture; but the removal to Burlington House has enabled it to build a large class-room fitted up specially for that purpose. Mr. Phéné Spiers has been appointed master of the school, and has been instructed to proceed to Paris to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the present system of teaching adopted at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The new arrangements will be ready for the opening of the coming winter season.

Mr. W. Deane, late of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, has been elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Before the outbreak of war, a collection of the works of Holbein was resolved to be formed at Dresden, and publicly exhibited from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15. A committee formed under the presidency of Herren Schnorr von Carlsfeld and Felsing of Darmstadt, also includes Herren E. His-Heuler, of Basle; J. Hubner, of Dresden; and Dr. A. Woltmann, of Carlsruhe. The secretary is Herr D. A. von Zahn, of Dresden. The committee appeal for aid, loans of works, &c., to all lovers of Holbein. The Queen has promised to lend to the exhibition eight pictures from the galleries of Windsor and Hampton Court, as well as a number of the Holbein drawings from the Windsor library.

A series of tracings carefully coloured from the stained-glass windows of Fairford church are in course of being placed in the South Kensington Museum. It may be remembered that these windows were not long since very positively claimed as the work of Albert Durer. A little examination of the tracings will, however, suffice to prove the truth of the remarks we made at the time from personal inspection—namely, that the windows are the production of three or more artists differing widely in their manners, and that very little, if anything, recalls the style of Albert Durer as distinct from the art of his day.

The Antwerp Exhibition will open on the 14th of next month and close on Oct. 2.

The *Builder* tells a strange story of the "Destruction of a Masterpiece of Art." Most of our readers will remember the richly-mounted and jewelled human skull taken from the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China, and exhibited, under the department of Goldsmiths' Work and Jewellery, in the Chinese Court of the Great Exhibition of 1862. It was then in the possession of Mr. P. M. Tait, and the price put upon it was 1000 gs. It stood upon a triangular stand of pure gold, resting on three roughly-shaped heads of solid gold. The cover was also of pure gold, richly ornamented with minute patterns in low relief, and studded with small precious stones. Good judges have spoken of it as the most remarkable specimen of Oriental goldsmiths' work ever seen; and it is figured in Mr. Waring's "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." This extraordinary piece of work has now been melted down for the mere value of the metal, and thus one of the most precious relics of Chinese art and history is irretrievably lost. Nothing remains but the upper part of the naked skull (which has been supposed to be that of Confucius), and which was left uncared for at the house of a Jewish gold-dealer in Houndsditch!

The late Mr. J. Meason Parsons, of Russell-square, has bequeathed to the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the South Kensington Museum his collection of pictures by ancient and modern masters, water-colour drawings, and prints. The oil pictures comprise works attributed to Holbein, Teniers, Wynants, Guardi, Canaletti, Cuypp, Roth, Houthorst, Ruysdael, Jan Steen, Karel du Jardin, Salvator Rosa, Bourguignon, Wilson, Gainsborough, Turner, Pyne, Constable, Opie, and Clays. The water-colour drawings comprise examples of De Wint, Stanfield, C. Fielding, S. Prout, Müller, Calcott, P. Sandby, Wilkie, C. Haag, S. Reed, C. Werner, E. W. Cooke, F. Taylor, C. Smith, Hargitt, and D. Cox.

MacIse's cartoon of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," purchased by the Royal Academy at the late sale of the artist's works, is to be placed in the lecture-room at Burlington House. A bust of the artist is also to occupy a prominent position in the same building.





"THE RAIN-CLOUD IN PALESTINE," BY W. J. WEBB.





"COTTAGERS," BY W. T. C. DOBSON, A.R.A.



## Archæology of the Month.

The Archæological Institute will commence their annual meeting next week at that great centre of archæological interest, Leicester. Here are mediæval churches; the Norman hall, the "Newarke" of the castle; numerous Roman pavements, and the noted mass of Roman masonry, the "Jewry Wall;" the ancient hall of Corpus Christi Guild, the chapel of Trinity hall, and the now forsaken hospital of William de Wyggeston. Next is the site of Leicester Abbey, surrounded by its original walls, where Cardinal Wolsey breathed his last. Excursions from the ancient city include Kirby Muxloe Castle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle, the ruins in Bradgate (Lady Jane Grey's), the remains of Ulverscroft Priory, the stained glass of Woodhouse Chapel, Latimer's House at Thurstaston, Melton Mowbray Church, the Norman Hall and its Horse-shoes at Oakham, Exton Hall and Church, and the Barrow Hill encampment. In the museum at Leicester is a central milestone, Hadrian, second century, found on the Roman Fosseway, and closely resembling the Roman *miliarium*, within Wren's inclosure, in "London Stone," Watling-street.

The British Archæological Congress will commence on Sept. 5, at Hereford, where the Black Friars, Coningsby Almshouses, and Hereford Cathedral, are the leading antiquities. The excursions promise Kenchester (Magna) and Creden-hill, Kilpeck, Abbey Dore, Rowstone, Grosport Castle and Church; Leominster, Monkland, and Stretford; Llanthony Abbey, Ledbury, Eastnor, Wall Hills, and the Herefordshire Beacon.

The Durham and Northumberland Archæological and Archæological Society have made a tour of visits to Naworth Castle, Lanercost Abbey, the Roman encampment Birdoswald, Gilsland, and the Roman wall, under the very able guidance of Dr. Bruce and Canon Greenwell.

The North Oxfordshire Archæological Society have visited Burford, its church and priory, bridge, and old hostelry; Shipton-under-Wychwood; and Langley, where Edward Couppa had a mural mansion, one of the twenty belonging to Earl Algar, and here the remains of "King John's palace" are traceable.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society have made an interesting excursion, under the guidance of Dr. Bruce, to visit the Roman camp and the field where the recent find of Roman altars was made. Within a brief space seventeen altars have been exhumed outside the camp at Maryport, all save one with legible inscriptions. Of more since found Dr. Bruce suggests that the latest belong to Antoninus Pius, and that they were buried long before the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. The spot lies 350 yards from the Roman camp, and the altars were clustered together in a circular space. On one important point they fail to give the information antiquaries have long desired—i.e., what was the Roman name of the camp of Maryport.

Mr. Thomas Milbourn, honorary secretary of the London and Middlesex Archæological Association, will publish, next month, the "History of the Church of St. Mildred the Virgin" (Poultry), shortly to be taken down, under the provisions of the Bishop of London's Union Benefices Act. The volume will also contain some particulars of St. Mary Colechurch, destroyed in the Fire of London. These histories will be highly acceptable to the London archæologist, being the result of long and careful research in the public records, parish registers, and books, wills, &c., and the author's architectural experience. Price of the work to subscribers, 7s. 6d.; non-subscribers, 10s. 6d. It will be judiciously illustrated.

So the Crypt of the priory Church of St. Michael, Aldgate, has been demolished, notwithstanding its preservation was strongly urged several weeks ago. The crypt was at the angle of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street, close to Aldgate Pump, and beneath the pavement of the street. It had some marks of the Semi-Norman or Transition style, but was assigned to Prior Norman in 1168. The central clustered column was Norman; the bosses remained perfect, and contained roses and grotesque heads. It was engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, many years ago; but in better style in Wilkinson's "London Illustrations." A means of approach from the street had existed.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland has set on foot a project for preserving from fast-approaching destruction the famous remains of the churches and round tower of Glendalough, county Wicklow.

The Literary and Philosophical Society took their annual excursion on the 5th inst., assembling at Southampton, and visiting Beaulieu and Netley Abbeys, and illustrating points of comparison in those celebrated edifices. The Rev. E. Kell read an able paper on Beaulieu Abbey and its Cistercian monks—the abbey founded by King John in 1204. Among its privileges was the right of sanctuary; and here Queen Margaret and her son found refuge after the Battle of Barnet, and Perkin Warbeck after his defeat at Exeter; but by the promises of Henry VII., he was allured to death. Beaulieu was a mitred abbey; the monks made their own wines, had large fish-ponds, and abundance of deer, hogs, kine, and game from the New Forest. Yet Leland tells us that at the Suppression only nine books were found in the abbey.

In the excavations in progress at Silchester many beautiful mosaics have been uncovered, as well as the site of the forum. Amongst the other objects turned up are a very fine Roman legionary eagle, a number of coins (chiefly of Carausius), forty coins of Constantine the Great, a hypocaust, and a heating apparatus in a remarkably perfect state; and the site of a temple is believed to have been approached.

MM. Jules and Parrot have discovered, in a cavern in Perigord, a number of arrow-heads and other flint implements mixed with human bones and those of the reindeer, ox, stag, horse, and fox. The cave is believed to have been a habitation of a troglodyte race.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell has discovered in Grimes's Graves, in the Ouse valley, near Brandon, that beneath the pits and horizontal workings there were regular mines sunk and worked for the purpose of getting at a stratum of flint. The workers were obviously unacquainted with the use of metal, and their operations were carried on with picks made of deer's horns, a number of which were found. The miners worked by the light of rude lamps made by scooping out lumps of limestone. The object of the above operations was to secure the material for making flint hatchets, spear-heads, &c.

Another historic mansion of London has disappeared—Kent House, Knightsbridge. It was, about sixty years ago, a small house, rented by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, to which he added, and it was named, after him, Kent House. The Duke resided here but a few years. After him Lord George Seymour inhabited it, and in 1817 the Hon. George Villiers. The house was subsequently divided, and here lived Earl Morley, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who wrote in Kent House some of his important historical and political works. The gardens are beautiful and extensive, and the grounds have some fine old trees and pleasant shrubberies.

## OPENING OF THE VICTORIA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

The completion of this great work, the Northern or Middlesex Embankment, and the ceremony of its public opening, which was performed, on Wednesday week, by the Prince of Wales and Princess Louisa, have afforded much gratification to the Londoners of every class; and such an improvement to the metropolis cannot be seen without pleasure by visitors from any part of the kingdom.

We have, during the progress of its construction, frequently noticed the Thames Embankment, and given some illustrations of different parts. The first idea of the formation of a continuous embankment on the Middlesex side of the river appears to have originated with Sir Christopher Wren upon the occasion of the rebuilding of the metropolis after the Great Fire in 1666. Several schemes having a similar object followed, including those of Sir Frederick Trench and Mr. Martin, the painter; the former having, upwards of forty years since, suggested an embankment, with roadway upon it, extending on the Middlesex shore, between London and Westminster Bridges; the latter having prepared a similar plan, combining with his design a scheme for the interception of the sewage from the river. In 1840 Mr. James Walker prepared a plan for the Corporation. The line laid down by Mr. Walker, which differs but slightly from that of other promoters, has been approved and recommended by various Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions which were from time to time appointed at the instance of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in order to enable them to complete the main drainage without interference with the traffic through the Strand, until at length it received the sanction of Parliament. An Act for the formation of a solid embankment to this line, intrusting its execution to the Metropolitan Board of Works, was passed in 1862. The designs for the Victoria Embankment, with its subway, sewers, landing-places, and other arrangements, as now constructed on the north, and all the works of the Aldert Embankment on the south side of the river, are entirely original, having been prepared for the board by their engineer, Mr. Bazalgette, and approved and adopted by them. Those for the north side, from Westminster Bridge to the eastern end of the Temple, were completed, the contracts let, and the works commenced in February, 1864; the works for the south side were commenced in September, 1865, and were completed and opened to the public in May, 1868.

The footway next the river, on the Victoria Embankment, between Westminster Bridge and the Temple, was opened for the use of the public on July 30, 1868; but the opening of the carriage-way was impracticable at that time, in consequence of the non-completion of the works of the Metropolitan District Railway, which were not finished along the Embankment until May 30 last. So that, by great exertion, within about six weeks after the opening of the railway between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges the roadway has been formed, and one footway paved throughout the whole length of this work.

The Victoria Embankment, extending from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, is about a mile and a quarter in length; the total area of the land reclaimed from the river being 37½ acres, of which 19 acres are occupied by carriage and foot ways; 7½ acres have, under the Act of Parliament, been conveyed to the Crown, the societies of the Inner and Middle Temples, and other adjacent landowners; and about 8 acres are to be devoted to the use of the public, as ornamental grounds. The Temples are restricted from building over their portion of the reclaimed ground.

The main roadway is 100 ft. in width throughout, and is divided into a central carriage-way 64 ft. in width, with two footways—that on the land side being 16 ft. wide; and that on the river side 20 ft., along which is planted a row of trees at intervals 20 ft. apart. The public way is protected on the river side by a moulded granite parapet, and on the land side will be divided from the grounds by an ornamental cast-iron railing, instead of the present temporary wooden fencing. Opposite Whitehall Gardens the separation has been effected by a wall of masonry and brickwork 7½ ft. high, and from the Temple Gardens to Chatham-place by a brick parapet generally 5½ ft. in height.

The footways are, for the greater length, paved with 3-in. York paving, with granite kerb; and at the eastern end, where the earth filling is of great depth and of recent execution, the paths are gravelled temporarily until the earth shall have subsided; for a similar reason the carriage-way is at present macadamised. The approaches to the road as now defined will be from Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, and from Whitehall-place, Villiers, Norfolk, Surrey, and Arundel streets. As soon as the railway works are sufficiently advanced to admit of it, the main roadway from Westminster to Blackfriars will be extended to the Mansion House, thus forming one grand thoroughfare between the Houses of Parliament and the centre of the City. The extension will be generally 70 ft. in width, divided into a carriage-way, 46 ft., and two footways, each 12 ft. wide. The eastern portion of this street, between Cannon-street and the Mansion House, a length of about 1000 ft., under which no railway had to be formed, was completed and opened to the public in October, 1869. The Embankment wall is constructed generally of brickwork, faced with granite, and is carried down to a depth of 32½ ft. below Trinity high-water mark, and 14 ft. below low water, the foundation being of Portland cement concrete. The execution of works under such circumstances necessitated their formation within a cofferdam, and involved many difficulties in their construction, especially where bad ground was encountered or where the excavations had to be carried on in close proximity to the several bridges and other heavy buildings. The dam was in all cases a whole-tide dam, carried down into the clay below the bed of the river, and was, for the greater portion of its length, formed of two rows of timber piles, with puddle filling between them in the usual manner. The remaining length was of novel construction, being formed of wrought-iron caissons sunk into the bed of the river by excavating from within.

The level of the roadway generally is 4 ft. above Trinity high water, except at the two extremities, where it rises, to Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, to an extreme height of about 20 ft. above high water. The rising ground for both these approaches is retained by a granite-faced wall, similar in character to the general Embankment wall. The parapet, which is of granite, with moulded cap and base, rises in all cases to a height of 3 ft. 6 in. above the footpath, making the total height of Embankment wall 40 ft. Of this 14 ft. is buried below the bed of the river, so that a large proportion of the wall, and that the heavier and more difficult of execution, is concealed from view, the visible portion but inadequately representing the magnitude of the entire work.

Within the Embankment wall, and forming a portion of its structure, is placed the low-level intercepting sewer, which is an integral portion of the main drainage scheme; and above it is a subway for gas and water pipes, the dimensions of the subway being 7 ft. 6 in. in height and 9 ft. in width; and the diameter of the sewer varying from 7 ft. 9 in. to 8 ft. 3 in. These are both situate under the footway next the river.

The section of the face, which, from the top and above that level, stopped at intervals granite, intended to be relieved on the river side by mooring-rings. The broken at intervals recesses for pontoons and at other places intended as landing piers occur at Westminster Bridges, and those of the minster and Chancery Waterloo Bridges, &c. It is intended even pedestals with grooves steam-boats are for a number of wrough fall with the tide.

Westminster Bridge to communicate with Bridge-street, which for foot passenger Metropolitan District and the footways on land side of the Embankment.

The Metropolitan Board of its intimate connection any description of reclaimed by the Board Control, near Westminster road as far as Chancery to the land side of the roof of which screen walls of brick are three opening together with the the mounds and shores of the openings, the the ornamental grilles, where it again Station, and is the way to within a few east end of the Temple tains the earth for forms also the side is generally 17½ ft. carried over the road the upper surface of the road. Mr. J.

Some idea of the works may be gathered materials employed approximately stated brickwork, 80,000 (for cofferdam, &c. 2500 tons; earth 144,000 do.; York granite, 50,000 sup when completed, purchase of proper whole of the work executed by Mr. J. who has been ably assisted by the resident The purchases and Vulliamy, superintendent.

The ornamental intencence of Mr. planted along the all the way from Westminster most agreeable feature.

The contractor Thames Embankment about 4000 ft. long 1700 ft. long; and 1000 ft. long, including Westminster and Blackfriars constructed the whole of its roadways and approaches.

Considerable delay Northern Embankment trict Railway, when the opening of the Works requested to be completed with be opened to the Since that time night and day opening should take had been made for the 8th inst. the Majesty would open work, and make the ceremony upon so workmen were employed hour, and using even could be collected to Mr. Webster was given Co., who supplied the by Messrs. Edgington for the seat Hewitson and Milne.

The preparation Wednesday week flags, surmounted crimson velvet and way on each side. central position near entrance from White side, covered with c This portion of the money, was adorned was another stand accommodating 15,000 points of view, and river boats were a with flowers from the cross; Waterer, of of Upper Holloway contract being under arrangements being this spot floated the the Royal visitors w Metropolitan Board At ten o'clock and Blackfriars w Embankment were crowded on each side.











































